

ated. The sincerity of their purpose and the sacrifices which they have made for its realization have forged links of affection and solidarity between the followers of the ideals of Mr. Venizelos and these links will certainly endure. For these ideals have been so fruitful of beneficial results for the nation that their abandonment is out of the question.

Loyalty to an Ideal

"It is therefore certain that Mr. Venizelos' ideals will continue to inspire his friends and colleagues, his principles will still guide them and his methods will provide the basis of the future government of Greece, whoever its head may be. For people do not depend on men of genius for the management of their affairs. Such superior minds are necessary at difficult moments, during critical periods in the history of a nation. Men of principle, endowed with common sense and a perception of the practical needs of a people, are adequate for the requirements of ordinary life. Indeed, ordinary minds are often more adequate because they can become interested in the petty details of which the routine of life is composed, whereas superior minds prefer to concentrate on arduous problems and on the solution of difficult questions, and are averse from spending energy on the small details, which nevertheless often give rise to emergencies of considerable importance.

"It has been the privilege of the Greek Nation to be guided by a sure hand during moments of great danger when the future of the country was at stake. The same hand will be sure to continue until, with her national unity realized, Greece will be called upon to create all the instruments necessary for her further development in the future. For among the individuals who have served as intelligent colleagues of Mr. Venizelos, and have contributed appreciably to the attainment of the ends of the party and the Nation, there are many who will always work resolutely at this task.

Only One Public Opinion

"The friends of Greece must know that there is but one genuine public opinion, conscious of what it wants. It is that public opinion which brought Mr. Venizelos from Crete over to Greece and which forced a reluctant king to accept him; it is the public opinion which was instrumental in the enforcement of his policy and his administrative methods, despite all the obstacles thrown in the way. As a result, the condition of the Greek people has improved remarkably, both morally and materially, and the public will refuse to permit this progress to be arrested.

"The friends of Greece must also realize that Greece contains a host of men of distinction, who are scrupulous and sincere, and who are determined that order shall reign and that the country shall be assured of that prosperity which will permit it to become a powerful factor in the growth of civilization in the East."

CHANGE IN THE PRICE OF CANADIAN WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

WINNIPEG, Manito, Jan. 1—Late on Saturday night, after the official sales of Canadian wheat throughout the world had been made public, the Canada Wheat Board made the following statement:

"The price of Manitoba No. 1 Northern wheat to the mills in Canada is raised from \$2.30 per bushel to \$2.80, in store at the public terminals at Ft. William and Port Arthur, and the maximum wholesale price of the government standard spring wheat flour is increased from \$10.90 per barrel to \$13.15 per barrel, on the basis of free on board cars in Montreal.

"In order that the consuming public may have advantage of the supply of the cheaper flour in the United States, permits will be issued for the import of the American product."

NATURE OF THE NEW FRENCH LOAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The nature of the new French loan will be decided at the meeting of the Council of Ministers which will be held at the Elysee today. The form, which it is said will be favored by Louis Klotz, the French Finance Minister is an unlimited issue of 5 per cent stock at 95 and it is thought in financial circles that such a loan would meet with considerable success. The date of the flotation is given as the second week in February.

FRENCH TOWNS HONORED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday)—President Poincaré visited successively the towns of Bethune, Lens, Arras, and Bapaume, upon which he solemnly conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honor. At each town the President, in a moving speech, reviewed the period of German occupation and described the patient efforts of the allied armies to liberate the inhabitants from the enemy.

MR. CLEMENCEAU'S PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday)—Mr. Clemenceau will leave Paris this week for his home department to pass New Year's Day, and it is said that the Premier will take advantage of the occasion to bid farewell to his constituency as he has announced his definite intention of not being a candidate for the Senate.

ITALY'S HANDLING OF FIUME SITUATION

Commander of Fourth Army in War Unsparring in Criticisms in the Senate—Says Discontent Is Creeping Into Army

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—Italy's handling of the Fiume situation has, from the first, been a succession of blunders, said General Robilant, speaking in the Senate this afternoon. General Robilant, who was commander of the fourth army during the war, Italian representative on the inter-allied military commission at Versailles and a member of the commission which conducted an inquiry into disorders at Fiume last July, was unsparring in his criticism and closed by declaring: "Discontent is creeping into the army because of injustices which have been committed, but I trust Italy will triumph over all present difficulties."

Fiume, which the speaker described as an Italian "oasis," determined, he said, to remain Italian and not become Croatian, before the "Fiume question" existed and while the interest of Italians was centered on Trent and Trieste. In support of his declaration, he pointed out that the Treaty of London gave Fiume to Croatia.

Plan Backed by Conference

For this reason, the plebiscite at Fiume could not be recognized by Italy, he said, because it was contrary to the Pact of London, nor could Italy proclaim annexation of Fiume because the Allies would neither have permitted nor acknowledged it.

"Anglo-American commerce," he declared, "needed Fiume as a port of penetration into central Europe, preferring to have it in the hands of a small country rather than under the control of a great power. This plan was backed by the Peace Conference, which was favorable to the Slav peoples, wishing them to form a barrier against a resuscitation of German Anglo-American capitalism selected three ports for their purpose, Fiume, Danzig, and Constantinople, assigning the first to Jugo-Slavia, the second to Poland, and the last to Turkey. The last named country is under control of the League of Nations and all know the League of Nations is in the hands of the Anglo-Saxons."

Captain d'Annunzio's Expedition

"President Wilson never recognized the Treaty of London," he continued, "but Italy could not renounce it because that would have meant abandonment of the only weapon she possessed."

"Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio's expedition into Fiume," the general went on, "prevented the execution of the commission's proposals, which was a pity because if the election of the new national council there had occurred under the auspices of the inter-allied commission, instead of those of Captain d'Annunzio, it would have assumed greater importance as having virtually international sanction. I believe inter-allied policy would have remained there only temporarily."

General Robilant, who was in command of troops on the armistice line when the d'Annunzio coup took place, was about to suppress the movement when he was called to Rome. "Interference of irresponsible persons in governmental action regarding the army is a grave danger," said the general in discussing militarism. "Germany has shown us to what a catastrophe this may lead."

General Albrici, Minister of War, spoke after General Robilant had completed his address, saying that he, himself, was "always responsible for everything regarding the army."

ITALIAN COMMENT ON CLEMENCEAU SPEECH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Camille Barrère, the French Ambassador to Italy, has had an interview with Francesco Nitti, the Italian Premier, on the subject of Mr. Clemenceau's recent speech which seems to have caused alarm in Italy. Mr. Nitti will today forward his declarations upon the new situation in Fiume to the Senate.

Italian public opinion continues to manifest discontent with the Allies for their "incomprehensible sympathy" with the Jugo-Slavs.

Commenting on Mr. Clemenceau's statements, the "Secolo" remarks that while the Jugo-Slavs demand the maintenance of the engagement regarding Fiume, they also demand violations of the same engagements concerning other territories assigned to Italy by the Treaty of London. Other papers propose to Mr. Nitti that the Treaty of London should be absolutely maintained and Fiume abandoned to its fate, as the Dalmatian Islands are hundred times more valuable than Fiume for the defenses of Italy.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF UNREST IN DUBLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Early yesterday morning a shooting affray occurred in Phoenix Park as a result of which an officer and a civilian were killed. While the full facts are not yet disclosed, press accounts are undoubtedly grossly exaggerated, representing the affair as in the nature of an armed attack on the viceregal lodge and Lord French.

The facts, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands, are that the officer with a patrol went to investigate the cause of two shots fired in the distance. They met a man who did not stop when challenged and the officer closed with

him, both firing together and both being killed. The viceregal lodge was not connected with the affair and there is no truth in the statement that the incident was anything but an episode in general lawlessness. The officer concerned was Lieutenant Boast of the second South Lancashire regiment.

Three men were subsequently arrested near the entrance to Phoenix Park but it is uncertain if they were in any way involved. The police and military drew a cordon round the park on learning of the affray but apart from these two or three shots nothing happened. It cannot yet be said that any political significance attaches to the incident.

VOTING SYSTEM OF LEAGUE DEFENDED

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Llanystymdwy, Wales, today, defended the voting arrangements of the League of Nations. He said that Australia lost as many men as the United States in the war and had as much right to vote as the United States. This vote, however, he added, would not be used on any question arising between Great Britain and the United States.

"President Wilson recognized the justice and fairness of the claim put forward in behalf of the British Empire," said the Premier.

He recounted the fight in the United States on the Treaty, which he termed "the folly of America entering upon party warfare when trying to settle the difficulties and troubles ensuing from the great war."

ITALIAN OFFICIAL YELLOW BOOK ISSUED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday)—A Yellow Book was issued yesterday by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, making public the diplomatic correspondence exchanged in 1900 and 1902 between France and Italy, concerning Morocco and Tripoli and defining the conditions under which Italy was bound by the Triple Alliance to Germany and Austria. The documents clearly demonstrate that Italy adhered strictly to the letter of her alliance with Germany in declining to consider as a "casus federis" France's attitude at the start of the war and in proclaiming her neutrality in 1914.

SPANISH RAILWAY RATES TO BE RAISED

MADRID, Spain (Sunday)—Permission for an increase in railway rates of 20 per cent except on third-class tickets and foodstuffs has been given by the government, according to an announcement made today after a conference of the Premier, the Minister of Public Works and the directors of the principal railway lines. Proceeds from the increase must be used to augment the salaries of railway employees and provide for new rolling stock. The directors of the companies asked for an increase of 35 per cent in tariffs but have agreed to the government's compromise proposition.

BOLSHEVIST OFFER OF PEACE TO ITALY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Monday)—A representative of the Russian Soviet Government has arrived in Rome with an offer of peace to Italy.

Bolshevist Peace Offer Sent to Poland

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)

—The Soviet Government at Moscow has sent a formal peace offer to the Polish Government by wireless. The message denies that the Bolsheviks are preparing a new offensive against Poland with the aid of Chinese forces.

ARABS AND FRENCH CLASH IN BAALBEK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—A severe encounter between Arab volunteers and the French troops at Baalbek, lasting eight hours and involving heavy casualties to both sides, is reported by The Times Cairo correspondent. Baalbek lies just north of the junction of the railways from Beirut and Damascus to Aleppo, and lies in the area between Damascus and the French zone, the occupation of which Mr. Clemenceau agreed recently to postpone, in conversations with Emir Faisal.

AEROPLANE SERVICE IN FRENCH GUIANA

PARIS, France (Friday)—Aeroplane service has been inaugurated in French Guiana, not only for passengers but for taking out merchandise and bringing back gold to the headquarters of the service in Cayenne. The venture is aided by the government.

The service was organized by a naval captain, and covers a route of approximately 150 miles. The first aeroplane arrived at Cayenne on October 12 and received an enthusiastic welcome by the populace.

GENERAL PERSHING BUYS HOME

LINCOLN, Nebraska—General Pershing has made the following statement concerning his future activities:

"I have purchased a home at 1748 B Street, now occupied by my sisters, and as soon as I return I intend to make it my permanent home. I will send my son to the State University, and as soon as I return, as far as I know now, I expect to enter business here."

LIVING-COST PROTEST MEETING IN BERLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—A great demonstration of government employees took place today to pro-

CONFERENCE ON RAILROAD BILLS

Labor Officials Discuss Two Measures Before Congress—Objection Voiced to Anti-Strike and Penalty Clauses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The stand that organized Labor may take with regard to legislation affecting American railroads is engaging the attention of officials of the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods. A conference was held yesterday from 3 o'clock until 8 in the evening, at which the railroad bills now before Congress and the attitude of Labor toward them were thoroughly discussed. Objection was voiced to the anti-strike and the penalty clauses in the Cummins and Esch bills and a substitute setting forth the ideas of Labor on the subject was drafted, but this did not meet with sufficient approval to carry, and it was decided to take no direct action in proposing the form of legislation. This left the question to the discretion of the legislative committee, which continued at work on the subject late last evening.

The railroad shopmen were to have had a conference yesterday with Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, but that has been postponed until tomorrow. This fact was, perhaps, another reason why yesterday's conference did not make a more aggressive attack on the proposed legislation or announce the definite steps that it is intended to take, for while the question of increase in wages is not directly connected with the legislation under consideration, it does involve the prospect of a strike, and that is one of the disputed points in the pending legislation. The best informed men believe that, however the interview with Mr. Hines may result, there will be no strike.

Statement by Mr. Gompers

Mr. Gompers gave out the following statement after the meeting yesterday:

"On Friday last a number of the representatives of the railroad organizations, both shopmen and the train service, met at my office and we discussed the situation regarding the railroad legislation, and I issued an invitation to the executives of the 10 shopmen's organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and to the four railroad brotherhoods, asking them to meet in conference with me here today. We began our meeting at 3 o'clock and adjourned after 8. The entire time was taken up with a discussion of the parliamentary situation of the railroad bills. We reached these conclusions: That it is the sense of the conference that the control of the railroads should be exercised by the Government of the United States for a period of not less than two years in order that a proper test may be made as to government control. That such a test has not been given a fair opportunity during war times or since.

"This conference is opposed to legislation making strikes of workers unlawful. It is the sense of this conference that penalty clauses in pending legislation on railroads against workers ceasing their employment should be eliminated.

"That the conference favors the enactment of beneficial features of the bills which tend to establish better relations between the employees and the carriers. That the beneficial clauses should be extended to the sleeping car and Pullman company employees."

Participants in the Conference

The following named persons participated in the conference: Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor; William J. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists; B. M. Jewell, acting president, Railway Employees Department; A. F. of L.; A. E. Barker, grand president, United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way; A. R. Linn, international president, International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees; James M. Burns, representing Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance; T. M. Pierson, second vice-president, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; John T. McCruden, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; Fred C. Bolam, general vice-president, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; G. M. Bugniel, vice-president, International Brotherhood Electrical Workers; J. S. Malloy, grand vice-president, United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers; J. J. Forrester, grand president, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; N. P. Allias, legislative representative, International Association of Machinists; M. S. Warfield, president, Order Sleeping Car Conductors; L. E. Shepard, president, Order of Railway Conductors; W. L. McMenimen, deputy president, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; W. N. Doak, vice-president, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Martin F. Ryan, general president, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; P. J. McNamara, vice-president, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; H. E. Wille, assistant grand chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

test against the enormous increase in the cost of living and to demand a 150 per cent augmentation in their salaries.

Fully 20,000 men and women, including 5000 post office workers, telegraph operators, government clerks, police officials and women stenographers marched in an orderly fashion through the streets to the German Chancellor's department where a representative deputation was admitted to state the case of the demonstrators. The speakers pointed out that the German bureaucracy was the great barrier against Bolshevism and that if its members, owing to the pressure of economic misery, were compelled to resort to drastic direct action methods, the consequences on the order and discipline in Germany would be disastrous.

Representatives of the government in a reply paid a tribute to the work of the German bureaucracy and promised to do their utmost to remedy the grievances complained of.

The municipal employees are also agitating for higher wages and it is with a view to meeting their demands that the Berlin municipality has announced its intention of introducing a tax on all amusements, entertainments and festivals, including the concerts, theaters, bazaars, and motion picture shows held in the city.

MEETING PLACE OF ALLIED CONFERENCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday)—Surprise was caused in French diplomatic circles yesterday by a telegram from Rome, according to which it had been decided that the allied conference should meet in London and not in Paris, the reason given in the telegram for this alleged change being that Mr. Lloyd George was too busy with the affairs of Ireland for him to leave England.

In official circles nothing is known of such a change, but it is pointed out that it would be extremely difficult also for Mr. Clemenceau to leave Paris during the first fortnight of January, seeing that the Chamber of Deputies will have the budget under discussion, the law authorizing a new loan, the senatorial elections on January 11 and the presidential elections on January 17, all of them requiring the presence of the Premier in Paris.

Meeting of Supreme Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Supreme Council will meet today at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, under the presidency of Mr. Clemenceau. In the afternoon there will be at the Maison de la Paix a meeting of the allied and German experts to discuss the measures for transporting troops to the countries in which there is to be a plebiscite.

DRY CAMPAIGN AS BREWERS SEE IT

LONDON, England (Monday)—Sir William Barclay Peat, presiding at the annual meeting of one of the most prominent brewery concerns here today, expressed anxiety over the presence in England of William E. Johnston, whose prohibition campaign, the speaker believed, constituted a real danger to the brewing industry.

Mr. Johnston, the shareholders were told by the chairman, was possessed of considerable financial support, but if the brewing interests made it known that "the present brew of beer is thoroughly wholesome, there is little doubt that the Johnson campaign will end in failure." All the same, he added, the campaign must be fought to a finish. The chairman expressed his conviction that if the country went dry the workers would refuse to do their best.

SPEECH OF JAPANESE EMPEROR

TOKYO, Japan (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Premier, Takashi Hara, read the speech from the throne at the opening of the Diet today in place of the Emperor. In it the Emperor expressed his pleasure that Japan's relations with the allied and associated powers were increasingly friendly. Adjournment was taken until January 20.

CP O S

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|-------------------|-----------|--------------|
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| Jan. 2, Wednesday | | Liverpool |
| Jan. 5, Saturday | | Antwerp |
| Jan. 10, Monday | | Liverpool |

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EXCESS PROFITS TAX IS DEFENDED

View Expressed at American Economic Conference That Levy Should Be Permanent—Effect on Prices Is Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—The view that the excess profits tax should be retained as a permanent part of the tax system of the United States was supported by most of the economists speaking on the subject at the opening session of the thirty-second annual meeting of the American Economic Association here yesterday. The convention has brought many of the leading economists of the country to Chicago.

Sentiment was practically unanimous that high prices were not due to the excess profits tax. Prof. Thomas S. Adams, of Yale University, observed that the business interests wanted to escape payment of this tax, and being, when out of their field, incorrigible theorists, had declared that the tax had added to the high prices. After remarking that he did not believe the tax had raised prices, Prof. David Friday, of the University of Michigan, declared: "I don't believe the great mass of economic reasoning coming out of the financial journals against the excess profits tax is sound. I believe it is fallacious, almost in toto."

Administration Difficult

The single conspicuous opposition to the consensus of opinion in favor of continuing the excess profits tax was furnished by Mr. Adams. The Yale economist has been connected with the Treasury Department and has had a wide experience with the working of the law. He declared the excess profits tax sound in theory. The income of business enterprises had to be taxed. If the tax were abolished, he did not think it would reduce taxes, nor did he think elimination of the tax would reduce prices. He quoted a leading business man as saying to him recently that the reduction of the excess profits tax at present would only increase profits.

Mr. Adams, however, was opposed to the continuance of the tax at this time because, for one thing, of the difficulties in its administration. He said that accountants could not be secured rapidly enough to settle old difficulties before new ones accumulated. Further, there was between \$500,000,000 and \$1,500,000,000 in excess profits taxes in arrears from the less scrupulous companies, which ought to be collected. He did not, therefore, feel that there was need of carrying on the excess profits tax when its work could be taken over by the income tax division, and he felt that its continuance under poor administration, at a time when it was not needed, would discredit this very effective instrument against a time when it might be in greater demand.

On the other hand, Mr. Friday held that if the facts about profits the economists have learned were set before the people, it would be impossible not to continue the excess profits tax. He thought it was successful enough to warrant its continuance.

Reduction of the excess profits taxes was generally favored.

Great Britain's Experience

British experience with profits taxation was such as to warrant the United States in going slow in dropping such measures, so the chief paper of the session, by Prof. R. M. Haig, of Columbia University, brought out. The committee of war finance of the American Economic Association

had conducted an inquiry into the British experience this year, and the paper summarized the report of this personal investigation now on the press.

"Contrary to the general impression, the British do not expect to abandon their profits tax," said Mr. Haig's address. "Instead, they plan to refine it and put it on a permanent basis."

"We are certainly not in a position to abandon profits taxation hastily and without a full consideration of alternatives. The system undoubtedly has grave shortcomings, but we may well consider whether the British are not wise in preferring the profits tax to the unattractive alternative, especially during this period of short stock, high prices, and high profits. If other things remaining the same, the option should prove to be between a profit's tax which may have some remote and indirect effects upon prices and living costs, on the one hand, and consumption taxes in some form on the other, which are certain to become a more and more important factor in living costs as we return to normal, competitive conditions, there would seem to be little doubt as to the decision."

"Certainly we should abandon all thought of continuing profits taxation, however, unless we are prepared to take radical action in the improvement of our administration," concluded the paper. "Indeed, improvement in this direction is imperative, irrespective of the continuance of the profits tax."

TEACHERS MAY BAR STRIKING MEMBERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—The American Federation of Teachers, which opened its fourth annual convention here last night, expects to make a declaration of policy instructing its executive council to revoke the charter of any local branch of the international organization that goes out on a strike, according to L. V. Lamson, first vice-president and national organizer of the federation.

The federation also probably will amend its by-laws so that principals of schools, in certain circumstances, may join the organization, Mr. Lamson said. Heretofore, only class-room teachers have been admitted to the federation.

PLANS TO STOP ARMY SALES SPECULATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday)—Yves le Trocque, France's new Undersecretary of State for the disposal of war stock, has just decided upon a series of measures to stop speculation in the American army supplies sold to the French Government. At all the camps and depots where the supplies are on sale huts are to be set apart containing samples marked plainly with the price of every article to be sold. Furthermore no buyer will be allowed to purchase more than he can consume or employ himself.

PLANS FOR ANOTHER ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday)—Under the auspices of a French firm an attempt is about to be made to fly across the Atlantic in a Breguet aeroplane. This aeroplane will be able to carry a supply of gasoline and oil sufficient for a continuous flight of 5000 kilometers.

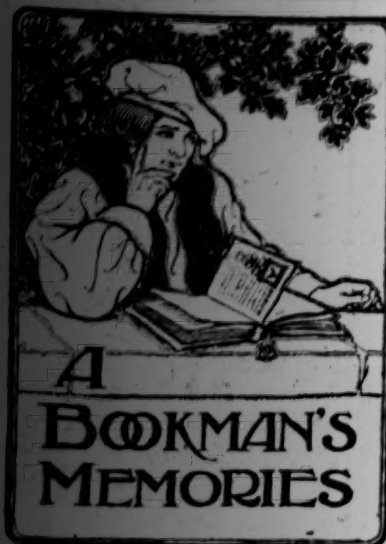
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My First Book

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Tidying up, sorting old papers, destroying many (so little is worth preserving), emptying drawers, clearing files, preparing for 1920, I came upon some reviews of My First Book. I sighed and smiled. When published it seemed so important: now—well, at any rate, it taught me much, and every one must make a beginning.

Do you remember that Jerome K. Jerome, when editing To Day, persuaded a bunch of authors each to write an article called "My First Book"? I believe every writer of eminence whom he approached allowed himself to be caught in the Jerome net. Who can resist writing about "My First Book"?

I am doing it. I am looking at My First Book, set forth, title and date, in readable print in "Who's Who." No reader, I will not call forth its name from the obscurity to which you and others have assigned it. I will not advertise my own wares. Pardon the hyperbole. It could not be called forth. It could not be advertised. It has been REMAINED.

I wonder if the general public is cognizant of the significance of the word "remained" in publishing circles. It means that the book has been discarded, given up as a bad job. Suppose that the edition is 1000 copies, that 150 sell in the first six months, and that a year later the 200 mark has not been passed. The publisher, if he be hard-hearted, and businesslike, will "re-maine" the 850 or so remaining copies to an agent for a few pennies a copy. The agent will ship them to Australia, to South Africa, to New Jersey, to any place that is eager for wholesome literature at an absurd price. There they are tumbled into bargain boxes. It is a fine way of becoming known as an author throughout the English-speaking world: it may bring tardy fame, but it is not a good way of earning a living. Not long ago I bought a copy of My First Book from a ten-cent box in lower New York. It was promptly borrowed by a rich friend. And about the same time a stranger wrote to me from New Zealand (evidently he was browsing in the "tuppenny box") asking if I really meant what I said on page something or other. He forgot to inclose the postage for a reply. "Remained" authors have their troubles, but they do not have to waste time over income tax forms.

When I dream about My First Book, and realize that even now it is still lying read somewhere in the wide world (it has yet to descend into the five-cent box), I do wish that I had made it better. But could I? I think not. I did it as well as ever I could. It cannot have been shockingly bad because in 1901 a German wrote to me from Bonn asking if he might translate it into German, and desiring the names of any other books I had written. The German is a strange people. I did not correspond with the Bonn enthusiast, but his 1901 inquiry about "any other books" prompts me to say to myself, here and now, from the wisdom altitude of 1919-20—"Why did you write this book—this First Book?"

To all such questions Dr. Johnson has given the model answer. "Sheer ignorance, madam," he replied, when a lady asked him why, in his Dictionary, he had ascribed the pastern to the wrong part of the horse. "Why did I write and publish that First Book?" Sheer vanity, reader.

At the time I pretended that I was expressing myself, and incidentally adding to the world's interest, pleasure, and uplift. It was really business push. I had chosen the career of writing. I had prepared for it. I must deliver the goods. I must publish a book. Everybody was doing it, that is, everybody I admired. Kipling and Stevenson were starting the town; Barrie had worked his way to London and was becoming a marked man; H. G. Wells was showing his mettle in "The Time Machine"; F. Anstey was selling by the thousand; Hugh Conway by the hundred thousand; editors were competing for "Anthony Hope," "John Oliver Hobbes," and W. W. Jacobs; and Hall Caine was dishing his letters from a castle in the Isle of Man.

My admirations, you perceive, were all in the imaginative zone. I felt no call toward anything else, and having informed my parents a year or two before that I was about to commence author, it never occurred to me that my imagination could fail when I bade it start imagining. It did not fail me. It was willing to invent at breakneck speed. On the quality of the invention I am mute.

So having determined to write a Romance, yes, a Romance, I began to note down all the romantic and adventurous things that had happened to me in thought and in deed; and as I tabulated scene after scene, and episode after episode, a kind of story gradually evolved; and labeled abstractions and oddities, which I called

characters, began to clamor for names which I proceeded to pick from the Post Office Directory.

Now, of course, I see that my method was all wrong from the very beginning. The characters should come first, and their development should determine events. This I could not do. I was not interested in men and women; I was interested in ideas, not, alas, as they might affect the world, but as they did affect me. This is a sad confession, but I was rather young, and so self-confident that nothing could deter me from trying to write just the kind of Romance that I wanted to write.

What was it about? Modesty will not allow me to reveal the plot. I will only say that I had been reading with absorbing interest Max Müller's "Six Systems of Indian Philosophy"; that I was interested in astronomy and metallurgy; that I had actually imagined some of the properties of radium before that odd metal had been discovered; that I had dabbled in Cornish Methodism, in Stone Circles, and in the effects of light at certain instants of the world's history. I was also acquainted with Wilkie Collins' "Moonstone," and was familiar with certain phases of journalistic life in London. The hero of my Romance was a young newspaper man. He alone could weld the disparate elements of the plot together. He did it with charm, and with an ease that now amazes and amuses me. I was careful to make him my opposite in every particular: he may stand as an example of, at that time, the kind of person I should like to have been.

With incredible labor, writing and rewriting, deleting and destroying, pruning, and adding, I completed this farago of romanticism in a year. It began artfully, brusquely, thus—"As a reporter I was conscientious." I make one claim for the story. There was not a superfluous word in it, and when the editor of "The Yellow Book" published a chapter, complete in itself, as a short story, I felt that my face was set toward Olympus.

I have read somewhere that authors occasionally have difficulty in finding a publisher for a first book. I had none. Here is the unvarnished tale. I belonged to a literary and arts club where publishers and authors, painters and patrons, tried to treat each other as human beings. One evening I enticed a nice publisher into a corner, and gave him an animated description of my Romance. He tried not to be interested; in the small hours he succumbed, and said, "Send it along. I'll see what I can do." His reader reported favorably, and when we next met he made a proposition, which I declined.

Just think of it. I declined an offer from an eminent publisher to publish My First Book. The reason was that, in the interim, something quite extraordinary had happened. I had shown a duplicate copy of the Romance to a friend, the book I took home with him, and the very next morning sent me, by special messenger, a letter which made me feel that I was actually on the slopes of Olympus. He was enthusiastic about the Romance; he was proud to have "discovered" me, and he begged me to call, that very afternoon, upon Messrs. —, the famous publishers. "I read for them," he added, "and they are very grateful to me for introducing you to them."

Messrs. — could not have treated the author of "Waverley" more pleasantly. They offered me quite a handsome sum on account of royalties, and sent the manuscript to be printed at once. For four or five years the notion that I was a catch lingered with that admirable firm. Whenever I called with the MSS. of a new book under my arm the senior Partner smiled a welcome, and the junior Partner always sent at once for the binder so that I might choose the cover decorations.

My First Book was beautifully reviewed. Two morning papers gave it "Published today" column notices; three weekly papers were more than kind; and the provincial press were most gratifying. One journal said that Stevenson would have to look to his laurels, another remarked that I should "go far."

But the hard world did not show the least desire to read my Romance. It felt quite flat. Nobody wanted it. Occasionally some nice man or woman would tell me at evening parties how much they had enjoyed reading it, but when I addressed questions to them I found that they had not perused it carefully. For two years Messrs. — sent me regularly a carefully audited statement of copies "sold," and copies "on hand." In time they tired of doing that. The figures in the "copies on hand" column never changed.

Then came the Remainder Man. I shall never write another Romance. But it is rather pleasant to think that, perhaps, at this very moment, in some remote district, the horn of a toad is picking it out of the Penny Box, and saying, "Uilo! This looks a bit of all right."

HOW THE WORM DIGS HIS HOUSE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Worms' holes are often dug three or four feet deep, and in cold countries, as far as seven or eight feet under the surface, going straight down or in a slightly oblique direction. At the bottom there is a small, round compartment with perhaps a few small stones or pebbles in it, for the worms do not like to lie close against cold earth.

During hot, dry, summer weather, or in the cold of winter, the worms remain in the bottom of their holes curled up singly or in balls of three or four.

The whole length of this narrow hole has a lining of dark mold. Near the top, for a few inches, the lining is made of leaves flattened and pasted all round against the earth. In that softly lined part the worm likes to lie all day in damp or cold weather with his head just concealed beneath the level of the ground or poking up from the surface.

CHANGES IN MOTOR CHASSIS DESIGN

BY "TWIN"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The essential qualifications of the motor chassis of the future are low weight in comparison to power output, simplicity, and increased thermal efficiency where oil is the fuel employed. Are designers keeping these necessary requirements sufficiently in view, and is progress being made at the rate one might expect?

In reviewing the improvement of design and construction of late years and the prevailing tendencies of the present time, it appears that as regards the ratio of power to weight a distinct advance has been made and will in the near future become even more marked. The disposition toward air-cooling for motor cars—though in its most practical form yet in its infancy—bears largely on the question of weight reduction. In England and on the continent there is a certain prejudice against this method, almost entirely due to the fact that people have not yet realized that the small or medium-sized air-cooled power unit of today is, thanks to aircraft engine influence, a very different thing to that of pre-war days.

The old type, with its poise and clatter, uneven running at slow speed, distortion of the metal due to unequal cooling, and with its need for excessive lubrication consequent upon overheating, will very soon be found to be a thing of the past. The small engine of this sort was good enough to be installed in a motor cycle and, it must be admitted, proved reliable and comparatively inexpensive to maintain, but to give really good results it required a driver who possessed technical knowledge and who could spare the time to do the necessary tuning.

Cheaper Motoring

Motoring is vastly cheaper in America than it is in Europe, but the writer has no hesitation in saying that at the present time the world is only on the outer fringes of inexpensive motoring. The modern motor vehicle has far too many parts in its composition, and it can easily be seen that as long as design pursues these lines neither purchase price—even allowing for mass production—or maintenance costs, can be reduced to really low figures. The reduction of the number of component parts means increased simplification and decreased weight. By the use of air-cooling for the engine the power plant can be made immensely lighter, and the whole design greatly simplified. Water-jacketed cylinders are expensive things to cast, and it by no means follows that each one that comes from the foundry is sound enough to use. It may well be that the defect is not discovered until a certain amount of work has been done on the casting, and by that time the cost of the cylinders has risen relatively to the amount of labor which has been expended upon them. It needs but a small percentage of defective castings to raise the price of those which are passed out and fitted to a chassis, and thus the motorist will pay more for his car either directly or indirectly.

This disadvantage can be reduced to a considerable extent where air-cooled cylinders are employed. The reduction of weight is obviously large, indeed it is perhaps at this point that the greatest decrease in chassis weight may be made. The elimination of the radiator and the water pump, with the various connections and gear drive, would be a great step in the direction of simplicity, and many repairs would consequently be rendered easier and therefore cheaper.

Tendencies of Manufacture

A good deal of attention has been focused in England lately on the air-cooled engine for small motor cars, and opinions as to its merits differ widely. That there are certain disadvantages is not to be denied, but in the writer's opinion the assets are sufficiently important to warrant the belief that air-cooling is likely to prove popular in the near future and far-reaching in effect.

The motor car is going to be revolutionized; for with a chassis of perhaps half the customary weight in addition to greatly increased power output, the cost of motoring will be enormously reduced and the motor will be a far more efficient means of transport than it is today. This, however, although by no means a dream, is not yet a reality. Present tendencies in design and manufacture, small, perhaps, at the moment and easily overlooked—nevertheless point without doubt in this direction.

Another eloquent sign is the popular practice of using light metals or alloys for such parts as pistons. The steel piston of some years ago was an advance in comparison to the heavier cast iron pattern, but although there were engines fitted with these which gave good results, lubrication difficulties as a rule deterred many firms from adopting the newer model.

Aluminum Pistons

Today aluminum pistons have come to stay. They allow an engine to possess an extraordinary amount of life, which is the natural outcome, since the weight of the reciprocating parts of an engine is of primary importance for this quality. To realize this the layman has only to consider that 1800 revolutions per minute of the crankshaft of the modern internal combustion engine is not an excessive rate of speed in practice, and that this means that in the space of one minute the piston has to come to rest 3600 times. The forces of acceleration and deceleration are therefore immense and the lighter the mass which has to be moved, the less will be the resulting stress and power absorbed.

Aluminum cylinders fitted with thin steel liners are already in their experimental stage, and the lightweight connecting rod will follow shortly. The progress which has been made lately in metallurgy and in lu-

bricating oils and feed systems has paved the way for the construction of powerful light-weight engines. Forced-feed lubrication allowed high piston speeds to be obtained, and now that means for straining the oil have been bettered, lubrication failure—apart, of course, from that resulting from neglect—is the exception to the rule.

Cooling Engine Oil

In the writer's opinion, however, more attention should be directed to the provision of an adequate method of cooling the engine oil. If this were done, economy both in consumption and also as regards wear in the various wearing surfaces would be effected, and this is of great importance in the case of the air-cooled power unit.

The successful construction of such a plant is by no means an easy task. The finest material and workmanship are called for, though with modern automatic machinery and fine grade tools the chief obstacle is not here. It is in the method of circulating air currents in such a way that distortion of the metal will be obviated, that the main test of the inventor's ability lies. What will do for a motor cycle engine will not suffice for one fitted to a car, and it is useless to imagine that the problem of cooling can be solved merely by allowing a stream of cool air to impinge on the front of the cylinder. The result of this is to cause distortion, since the metal in front will be kept at a lower temperature than that at the rear. The cooling must be equalized if efficiency and long life is to be insured.

The rotary engine presents the problem, in some ways, in a more solvable form, though other difficulties such as frame width have to be coped with. It remains to be seen whether there is room for the two types—the stationary and the rotary—or whether the one will prove more satisfactory in general use than the other and so become paramount.

By the time this article appears in print there will probably be small cars on the market fitted some with the stationary, and others with the rotary make of air-cooled engine. Either case is a distinct sign of progress, and since an increase of power is obtained with reduction of weight and simplification is also achieved it is an advance along the right road.

This cannot, however, be said with regard to the many other parts of the motor car chassis of today, or at any rate to the same extent, while the lack of improvement in the matter of carbureting air, with the different grades of liquid fuel is one of the greatest drawbacks today in all forms of motor transport which derives its power from the internal-combustion engine.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

The League of Nations

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In Mr. Seelye's reply to a criticism by Mr. Young of the President's methods in negotiating the Peace Treaty, printed in your issue of December 12, he seems to overlook several points whose effect is to throw upon the President's arbitrary procedure the responsibility for the present imbroglio.

When Mr. Wilson first sailed away from America (for which departure there was no precedent) he sought to assuage the doubt and surprise his act occasioned by assuring the American people that nothing should be done in a corner, that "whatever I know, you shall know." Did he keep his word? Although the Secretary of the United States was a member of the Peace Commission, even he was obliged to say to the Senate committee when the latter was vainly trying to get some knowledge of the Peace Treaty, "I do not know; you will have to ask the President about that." Again, on leaving the country for the second time, the President said that on his return the League of Nations would be so interwoven with the Peace Treaty that the two might not be separable. In what way can the Senate be held responsible for the partisanship and self-will thus displayed?

Is it so soon forgotten that President McKinley put members of the United States Senate on the commission to conclude peace with Spain in 1899, and do we not know that of that commission a leading Democrat, Senator Gray of Delaware, was a member? No, the partisanship in the recent war, as the record shows indubitably, was on the part of the administration.

The President failed lamentably to rise to his opportunity. No coalition

cabinet as in England and France. No invitations to the country's big men who were not identified with the President's party. Leonard Wood, the beloved Roosevelt, were deliberately relegated to the background!

"Further," says Mr. Seelye, "is it not a questionable conclusion that Mr. Wilson and all he stood for was repudiated at the polls a year ago? A congressional election is usually a discordant medley of local wirepulling and national politics, and can hardly be relied upon to the extent of inferring that it expresses the convictions of the electorate on issues so undefined as was the Peace Treaty a year ago? True enough, ordinarily but on this particular occasion the President expressly besought the voters of the country to return a Democratic Congress as an endorsement of his policies. Was not the President's request to endorse him a 'repudiation at the polls a year ago?' I think history will answer yes."

If I understand my constitutional law aright, the country has not constituted Mr. Wilson its mouthpiece to say what we think or feel or leave in year ago? True enough, ordinarily but on this particular occasion the President expressly besought the voters of the country to return a Democratic Congress as an endorsement of his policies. Was not the President's request to endorse him a 'repudiation at the polls a year ago?' I think history will answer yes."

The great importance of the issue is my excuse for these citations to authority. Too often opinions, prompted only by desire, ignore the fundamental law of the land as the Supreme Court construes it, leaning largely on approved text writers. Returning to Mr. Cooley, he again says: "If by a treaty a sum of money is to be paid to a foreign nation, it becomes the duty of Congress to make the necessary appropriation; but in the nature of things this is a duty the performance of which cannot be coerced." And it is interesting to note here that Mr. Taft, at a dinner of the Boston Bar Association a year ago, gave this very possibility as a way of escape (sic) should the League of Nations call on the United States for action repugnant to its traditions!

It is very clear that the makers of our Constitution did not mean to repose the treaty-making authority in the President. Manifestly, as the titular and actual head of the nation, he is to negotiate it, but only with "the advice and consent of the Senate," and the tacit consent of the House, which is empowered to withhold appropriations that may be necessary to carry the treaty into effect. (Signed) SAMUEL DAVIS, Boston, Massachusetts, December 12, 1919.

HORATIO PARKER, COMPOSER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Horatio Parker in the latter part of his career was like Beethoven, in that he grew into favor with his friends as a man and out of favor with them as a composer. He had uncommon serenity of temper and gentility of manner, wherein, possibly, he was at an advantage over Beethoven as a gainer of friendship; and he added to his serenity and gentility a shrewd, rather witty, judgment of artistic values, which made his conversation both instructive and entertaining. But, with all his gifts as a social being, he could not bring his persons around to liking the music which he wrote after the nineties, which were the period of his acclaim as the writer of the oratorio, "Hera Novissima," and as writer, too, of certain small works in the anthem or the hymn-tune form.

Parker was one of those Americans who 40 years or so ago studied music in Germany. And like all who made a good record in their classical there, he returned home assured of such achievement in his profession as the United States afforded. He became an organist in New York; and in the course of his duties as director of church music, he wrote and produced "Hera Novissima," on the medieval Latin hymn, "The Celestial Country," with English text by his mother, Isabella G. Parker. That was in 1893. At about the same time, or within the next few years, while laboring as pro-

fessor of music at Yale University, he wrote certain small pieces for use in church services, which have been much sung and which are still highly regarded. Among these are several hymn-tunes, the strongest, perhaps, being those composed to the hymns, "Fight the Good Fight" and "O Twas a Joyful Sound to Hear." All his church music, including the hymn-tunes, is written for a trained choir; but if none of it is easy to sing, the best of it is so melodious that it is pleasant to listen to.

As a Writer of Oratorio

As a writer of oratorio music, Parker is about the only American who holds a firm place in the repertory with Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn; and as a writer of church music he is one of the few Americans who can claim equality with men of the British school like Sullivan, Dykes, and Barnby. It was in recognition of all this in England, no doubt, that he had conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of music at the University of Cambridge in 1902.

Choral works of more or less large dimensions which he wrote after "Hera Novissima" include "The Legend of St. Christopher," "Morven and the Grail," and "The Dream of Mary." The cantata, "Morven and the Grail," was composed for the centennial celebration of the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston in 1915. The morality, "The Dream of Mary," was composed for the Norfolk (Connecticut) festival of 1918.

As a consequence of his commanding reputation, Parker was invited to write a good deal of occasional music, little of which seems to have outlasted the occasion for which it was ordered. Again, because of his remarkable facility and his academic mastery in composition, he was significantly successful in winning prizes. In 1911, he won the Metropolitan Opera House prize of \$10,000 with his opera, "Mona"; and in 1915, he won the National Federation of Women's Clubs prize with his opera, "Fairland." His prize pieces have shared the lot of the occasional pieces in securing but passing public attention.

One of His Dicta

Not being an artist of decorative predilections, Parker wrote little music appropriate for recital use; yet he left some songs which probably do not deserve the neglect which many of his choral writings have earned. An observation that he made to a group of guests at the Norfolk festival of 1917 perhaps indicates something about his temperament. Messrs. Kreisler and Zimbalist one night had played as soloists in the Bach concerto in D minor for two violins, and in the Mozart symphony concertante for violin, viola, and orchestra. "There," said he afterward, "you could see the difference between Bach and Mozart. And is not Bach the far greater man? I think he is, for he works out his ideas with seriousness and completeness. He gives you the whole picture. Mozart, by comparison, gives you but a light and careless sketch." Then, waiting a moment, "Does anybody dispute me?" Nobody did; for to accept the challenge would in all likelihood have come to the same thing as to dispute with him about his own methods, which agree more with the recondite tradition of Bach than with the superficial tradition of Mozart; and which, as a rule, favor four horizontal, inter-related lines of melody in preference to a single, soaring, independent line.

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LE RACONTEUR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

One year before that sunny day in April the Story Man had not been by the fountain in the way square. Instead, soldiers had marched past the empty basin, and had disappeared down the narrow, dusty street, which was lined with poplars, and which bore the pretentious name of Rue Ste. Cecile.

Today it was different. The Story Man had come to his old place again. He had recovered his smile. He wore the blue handkerchief about his collar, and if its edges were a bit frayed, its color was just as kind. In the band of his shapely old hat bobbed the speckled feather that had made babies crow with delight before the wars. His face was a bit more sad in repose, there were new lines. But the smile glowed on the children with its old warmth, and the voice had not lost its homely timbre.

Each morning at half-past 10, mothers in the neighborhood knew that they would be comfortably rid of children who, good little angels as they were, nevertheless had a way of getting underfoot when there were baking and sweeping to be done. For at half-past 10 the shrill, twittering whistle of the Story Man was heard, as he left the hedge of his thatched cottage down the road and came, slowly and with his cane tapping the cobbles gayly, into the square. There he sat down on the bench at the edge of the fountain. The fountain was not as beautiful as it once had been. It had been torn by an alien shell, and its symmetry was spoiled. But the water still spouted in a silver stream from the mouth of the stern old lion, and the sun shone just as brightly on the pool below.

Directly the whistle was heard, children ran from every direction to the square. They were speeded heartily by busy mothers who knew they would be admirably taken care of and taught a little something into the bargain. Their red skirts and ornately frilled headresses made bright splashes of color in the square. They rushed to the old man, climbing on his knee, swarming about his feet and roosting on the back of the bench.

And always the story began the same way, in the musical, laughing tone—"Une fois—"

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BRITISH MANDATE IS HOPE OF ZIONISTS

Jews Reaffirm Desire for Reestablishing National Home in Palestine and Praise Britain for Declaration in Its Favor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—"The Jews have every reason to believe that the mandate for the control of Palestine will be given to Great Britain, and this has been their dream for generations," said Mr. Sonolow, the Zionist delegate at the Peace Conference, in seconding the resolution proposed by Herbert Samuel, M.P., at a recent meeting in London of the English Zionist Federation. The meeting was held to celebrate the second anniversary of the issue of the British Government's declaration of policy in favor of the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. The plan had been decided by the Peace Conference that Palestine was not going to be a state, but would be under the sovereignty of the League of Nations. There would be one government, and it would be responsible for the management of the country, for defense, and for the representation of the country in its foreign relations.

Unavoidable Delays

Lord Rothschild, who presided, stated that much had happened since the declaration of the British Government was made. It had been approved and assented to by the French, Italian, Greek, Japanese, Siamese, and Chinese governments, and he believed they might safely assume it to be the fact that the American Government approved it before it was issued. The results of the victory, as regarded the plans for the settlement of Palestine, had, however, been much delayed. The delay was to be deplored because their brethren in the east of Europe had in the meanwhile been suffering most terribly. Although the Zionist leaders would not maintain that Palestine could find space for the suffering millions, yet if arrangements for the first pioneer settlers to proceed at once could be made, it would greatly relieve the terrible and abominable situation.

Their council had pushed forward matters toward the ultimate fruition in Palestine, Washington, Rome, and Paris. But the unavoidable delays due to the necessity for the ratification of the treaty with Turkey, had been most unfortunate, and might even have a serious effect upon the ultimate success of Zionist aspirations. The months of delay had not been months of idleness. They were much nearer their goal, and he felt sure they would yet see the establishment of their much desired national home in Palestine because it was the will of an overwhelming number of their Jewish brethren, and the desire of the rest of the world. He asked the meeting to pass a heartfelt vote of thanks to the government and to Mr. Balfour, their spokesman, and through them to the British people, who were the first nation, after nearly 2000 years, publicly to acknowledge to the Jewish people the rights and privileges of a free community.

Gratitude to Aliens

The following resolution was then proposed by Herbert Samuel, M. P.: "This meeting of Jews, held on the second anniversary of the issue of the British Government's declaration in favor of a Jewish National Home in Palestine, solemnly reaffirms the unshakable will of the Jewish people to reestablish their national home in Palestine, expresses its gratitude to the allied and associated powers, who have adopted as an essential element of the peace settlement the British Government's declaration in favor of a Jewish National Home in Palestine, and urges upon them and upon the Peace Conference the necessity of the speediest possible realization of this decision by means of a formal international act and the practical measures indispensable for its execution."

There was no doubt in his mind, Mr. Samuel declared, that the British Government remained firmly resolved to carry through, in all its fullness, the policy propounded two years ago. Though Mr. Balfour had retired from the Foreign Office, he carried with him the sure, the heartfelt gratitude of Jewish people all over the world. And it might well be that among future generations Mr. Balfour's letter to the chairman two years ago—even more than the great part he had played in British politics—would insure for him a loving name. There were many difficult and delicate questions surrounding the problem of Palestine. The delay which had occurred was due not so much to Palestinian questions as to Syrian questions—the relation of Great Britain and France to the Arabs—and it had been extended still further through the unhappy illness of that great American, President Wilson. For their part, they had no other desire than to see, as speedily as might be, a friendly settlement of all the matters at issue between Britain and France and their Arab neighbors.

Misapprehensions Removed

Mr. Samuel went on to say that as the result of conferences with Emir Faisal, he was able to state that the declarations which had appeared in the Jewish press were made under a misapprehension. The Emir was under the impression that his opinions were invited as to the attitude he would take up toward the immediate establishment of a complete Jewish state in Palestine. That, they all fully recognized, was impracticable. No responsible Zionist leader had suggested it. The immediate establishment of a complete Jewish state in Palestine would mean placing a majority under the rule of a minority. It would also be disapproved by the public opinion of the whole world.

They desired the promotion of Jewish immigration; Jewish land settle-

ment; the concession to Jewish authorities of many of the public works of which the country stood so much in need; Jewish cultural development; and the fullest measure of local self-government, in order that the country might become a purely self-governing commonwealth. The Emir himself declared his assent to the proposals which were laid by the Zionist leaders before the Peace Conference. He viewed the future relations of the Jewish population and the Arab population of Palestine without any anxiety. There was one point, to be considered, he declared, and that was how an outlet was to be found for the Jewish population of eastern Europe. It was not possible to find in Palestine a home for all the millions of Jews in eastern Europe, but some alleviation there could be, and must be. In the course of time unquestionably Palestine and the surrounding countries might afford a home to great numbers of persecuted men and women from the eastern parts of the world. The creation of a Zionist Palestine coincided with the fundamental objects of British policy; and it was Jewish enterprise, wealth, and population which were best fitted to achieve that end and so serve the interests of the British Empire.

INDUSTRIAL COURT MADE PERMANENT

British Interim Court of Arbitration Has Earned Tributes From Employer and Employee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The Industrial Courts Act, which has just become law, terminates the existence of the interim court of arbitration and replaces it by a standing arbitration tribunal called the Industrial Court. It is interesting therefore to give some indication of the work of the interim court.

The interim court came into existence with the passing of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act in November, 1918, and continued the work done during the war by the committee on production. Under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, which, broadly speaking, stabilized wages during the period when the work of the country was changing from war to peace conditions, it was necessary to have a central arbitration court which could both arbitrate on claims for alterations in wages and on other similar industrial matters arising in that connection, and also a court which could settle, in cases of doubt, the statutory obligations of employers. Arbitration in industrial disputes is by no means an easy task, but it is true to say that the work of the interim court has been a conspicuous success, and the tribute paid to its fairness and impartiality by the secretary of the Engineering and National Employers Federation, Mr. McKie Bryce, and by the chairman of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, J. T. Brownlie, at its final meeting was fully deserved.

Sir David Harrel Chairman

The court has consisted of a varying number of members under the chairmanship of Sir David Harrel. At the end it included 15 members, of whom six were independent chairmen of divisions of the court, six represented more particularly the interest of employers, and three of workpeople. Cases were usually heard by three members, one from each of these categories.

The total number of awards made by the court is 930, while they have advised the Minister of Labor on 50 occasions on matters relating to wages and conditions of employment. On its advice the Minister has made 12 orders extending throughout a trade or branch of a trade an award of the court applicable to members of the employers' association and trade union originally in dispute. Most of the important industries of the country have had recourse, during its existence, to the interim court. In the engineering trade, employers and employees appeared before it by agreement at four monthly intervals, and other trades coming before it included: Shipbuilding, transport, brick-making, cement, building, cotton, woolen, lute, chemicals and explosives, soap and candles, leather, clothing, and metals.

Findings Commanded Acceptance

For the more expeditious conduct of its business, the court has sat not only in London, but in Scotland and Ireland, and in a number of English provincial towns. Its decisions have been received as judicious and impartial findings and have commanded general acceptance.

The experience gained both from the work of the committee on production, and more particularly from the interim court, which has been operating during a period of peace, gives the strongest ground for hoping that the permanent Industrial Court now established will meet a public need of the greatest importance. Differences of opinion between employers and employees are bound to arise, and however perfect the machinery for settling them in any particular trade, the existence of a permanent, experienced, and admittedly impartial standing tribunal for pronouncing an opinion, after a careful consideration of the facts of the case, cannot fail to assist in the promotion of industrial peace.

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OLD GENOA AND THE NEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

He is a wise or fortunate traveler, or both, who first adventuring forth to enjoyment of the beauties and riches of Italy, approaches her from the sea, and strides ashore from his

in the ranks of Italian ports, while doing its commerce on the grand scale, has the art and color and flavor of old Italy as well.

Go down by the harbor, and, notwithstanding the busy bustle and the certain evidence of the modern world, one would hardly be astonished to see two gentlemen of old Genoa, attired in brightly colored silks, with swords at sides, emerge from one of the fifteenth-century doorways which abound

tial sense of fitness did Genoa display when she—linked as closely as she is now with the New World, with the big American steamships coming up to her harbor again as they did in pre-war days—raised a marble monument in her city to Christopher Columbus, who discovered America, even though he were a Spaniard and no Italian. In Genoa there are innumerable old and splendid palaces. Often they have courtyards in which orange trees



Piazza de Ferrari, Genoa

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

ship at Genoa. That is better than stealing through Swiss mountains by night, or working round in a train by the French Riviera and crossing a frontier line at Ventimiglia.

It is difficult in the latter circumstance to feel that one has changed from France to Italy; the impression grows slowly and is graduated, which is always bad for an impression.

Come suddenly upon Genoa from the sea (giving a thought as your craft steams in to the famous lighthouse at the entrance to the harbor—it is 400 years old, and of a style suitable to Italy), and Genoa strikes you as a fine, strong representative piece of Italy. Genoa, with her glorious past, is steeling herself sternly now to modern materialistic demands.

There is no other city in Italy which combines so many features of the country's life, appearance, history, traditions and sensations as does Genoa. It is a place of measureless variety and enormous contrasts. There may be little of Rome about it, as you might say, nor scarcely anything of the delicacy, the elegance, the aesthetic refinement of Florence.

Foremost Italian Seaport

But Genoa, this first seaport of Italy, is a busy, commercial place, of enormous achievement both before and during the war, and which up to the beginning of hostilities was doing a trade of over two hundred million American dollars a year. It is a city of vast aspirations, coupled with a practical way of working them out. In busy Genoa you get occasional reminders of Bologna, of Verona, and of the veritable Venice. And, again, you have here some of the stern modernity of Milan—plain, manufacturing metropolis of the north, bent coldly to the needs of commerce and trade.

Genoa couples in herself some of the romance of the Queen of the Adriatic with the modern commercial hardheadedness of Milan. Milan in Italy is what Manchester is to England; and even in the magnificent opera house, the Scala, where so many of the world's best singers have been nursed, there is the feeling always that here commerce is patronizing it lordly o'er the arts.

You may poke about the myriad little pinnacles on the roof of the cathedral, and gaze afar to the white-capped Alps overlooking the lakes of wondrous blue, but commerce seems to tinge almost every contemplation. And this is good for Italy, for Italy cannot live on art and tradition alone. But Genoa, next in commerce and first

in that quarter. Everywhere there is this strong contrast.

A part of Genoa is a veritable maze of old, dark streets in which any son without the instinct for getting his whereabouts may speedily become lost. Rare old streets there are, too. In the middle of the city there is one which is most wonderful, the Via Luccoli, a thin slit not more than nine feet wide and hundreds of feet high, so that just the thinnest strip of Italian sky can be seen by the stroller as he lifts his eyes from the show of excellent and varied wares in the shops on either side of the Via Luccoli.

This is Italy; but not far away you may pace down the Via Venti Settembre and observe a strong modernity about the thoroughfare, something of the American style about it, and yet not without its share of Italian elegance. Here are good restaurants, modern in all their appointments, superior shops, a general air of business and bustle, and—yes, indeed—a place with soda fountains for the cooling of Genoese tongues on a summer's day. So again in the Via Roma; and the traveler will find that the business men who flit about possess a sharpness of manner and of countenance that are not common in the land.

The Monuments of Genoa

In Genoa we have some fine new buildings. There is the house, and the post office—full of accommodation and convenience. There are splendid places like the Piazza de Ferrari, and yet everywhere there is Italian feeling for making the best of beauty's possibilities. Where in the world was ever monument more effectively placed than that of Mazzini in this city, high above the level with a background of a green hill and a tumbling waterfall beyond?

Again, what an admirable and im-

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH UPPER SILESIA?

Future of Region to Be Decided by Plebiscite, but Movement Started for Forming Independent Neutral State

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany.—According to the terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty the future allotment of territories included in the former German Empire to other countries is to be decided by a plebiscite. One of these territories is the southern part of the Province of Silesia, called Upper Silesia. Were the popular vote to decide against Germany, that country would sustain one of the heaviest losses of the war. For the Saar region, about which a plebiscite will also be held, and Upper Silesia were the most important coal districts of the former Empire. Around the Upper Silesian coal district, there has been formed a large industrial center which supplied all Europe, and even America, with its products. The Oder River flows through it; there are numerous railroads, and on its frontiers are the new Polish State, and the Tzeco-Slovakian Republic.

Hundreds of thousands of workmen, both Poles and Germans, are employed in the mines and factories. After the collapse of Germany, the Poles claimed this territory. In the country districts, especially in the Rybnik and Pless districts, most of the population speaks Polish. The complicated national conditions are such as to have produced several clashes between the Germans and the Poles in which the Poles were assisted by their countrymen across the frontier, who carried off officials as hostages.

Vigorous Agitations

The agitation in Upper Silesia is carried on by both sections with a great amount of bitterness. Party feeling runs strong. The strongest party is that of the Centrists, for the majority of the Upper Silesians are Roman Catholics, who are compelled to carry on a hard and bitter fight against the Social Democratic workmen, who, like the Independent Socialists, have a very large following. The Poles of Upper Silesia are likewise divided into two parties: the Nationalists, who have behind them the Polish clergy and who are striving for a close union with Warsaw, and a Polish Radical Socialist Party, which, like the German Communists, are trying to bring about an international union of workmen.

At present it may be said that Upper Silesia is at rest. But this rest had been bought at a high cost. The Prussian Government was compelled to split the Province of Silesia, to separate Lower from Upper Silesia, make an independent province and grant considerable privileges. This autonomy was brought about by the Centrist Party; and the Roman Catholics have carried out their intention of having appointed one of their co-religionists and party members, Mr.

Bittu, as chief of the new provincial government. As the Centrist Party, through its ecclesiastical following, exerts a great influence upon the Roman Catholic population it is not unlikely that this gift of autonomy will bring a few thousand votes in favor of the union with Germany.

State of Siege Proclaimed

The resignation of Mr. Hoersing, the State Commissioner for Upper Silesia, is indirectly connected with these conditions. Mr. Hoersing is a Socialist leader, and it was thereby intended to create an authority who would be able to directly negotiate with the workmen in behalf of the government. It must be admitted that Mr. Hoersing has scored many a success and that he led the workers from the everlasting strikes back to work. But after the riots in August he proclaimed a state of siege over Upper Silesia and allowed order to be restored by troops. Ever since, he has been attacked by almost all parties in Upper Silesia. By the appointment of the chief of the provincial government for Upper Silesia, however, Mr. Hoersing's post has been rendered superfluous.

The municipal elections in Upper Silesia in November gave an approximate idea of the probable results of the plebiscite. The allied governments have, in the meantime, declared the elections null and void. The popular vote on the lines of the Peace Treaty is likely to return a small majority for union with Poland. The Germans have now been trying to find means to avoid the union with Poland and several schemes are under discussion.

Several radical followers of the Centrist Party demand that Upper Silesia be entirely separated from Prussia and made an independent federal state of Germany. They are of opinion that many Poles would be satisfied if the Prussian Administration were discontinued, providing Upper Silesia were to elect its own functionaries. In that case a new federal state, like Bavaria, Württemberg, or Saxony, would be formed under the leadership of the Centrist Party. This solution, however, appears untenable, as being opposed to the stipulations of the Peace Treaty.

A Belgium of the East

The Upper Silesian Centrist press has now gone a step further and has raised the slogan: "Upper Silesia to the Upper Silesians!" These papers claim that the economic and more especially the industrial interests of Upper Silesia demand an independent state which would neither be linked to Germany nor to Poland. Upper Silesia, they maintain, is bound to become another Belgium with its world industry, its world-commerce, and its prosperity; Upper Silesia shall and must become a "Belgium of the East."

It is asserted that the Allies do not object to the formation of such a state, and that a section of the Upper Silesian mine and foundry-owners is likewise not indisposed to accept such a solution. Upper Silesia as an independent, neutral state under the protection of the League of Nations would insure for Central Europe the supply of coal and industrial products as are indispensable for reconstruction. Otherwise the region might become the battlefield of everlasting national struggles and frictions.

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ITALY MAY RECEIVE BRITISH JUBALAND

Region Adjoins Italian Somali-land and With Its Chief Town Kismayu Has Unlimited Prospects for Foreign Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Negotiations are in progress between the British and Italian governments which may result in the handing over to Italy of the British part of Jubaland and its chief town Kismayu.

Jubaland, the northern province of British East Africa, has up to the present time attracted very few European explorers. Less is known, and less has been written about it than any other part of the protectorate. Mombasa, Victoria Nyanza, Uganda, are more or less familiar names, but Kismayu, the capital of this vast northern province, is almost an unknown quantity. Reasons for this are not difficult to find. The East African Protectorate, for agricultural purposes, is divided into tropical and temperate parts; the latter lie to the east of Jubaland, and it is these bracing and breezy highland areas that have attracted the European settler. The tropical territory all lies in Jubaland, along the banks of the Juba River, and although there are great possibilities in this province, it has not as yet been touched by the white man.

Exploring the Juba

The great Juba River, which is over 1000 miles in length, rises in the Abyssinian Mountains, and flows into the Indian Ocean, thereby forming the natural boundary between British East Africa and Italian Somaliland. Several explorers have made journeys up parts of the river during the last 20 or 30 years. A very recent authority says that this land lying along the banks of the Juba will compare in point of fertility with any part of the globe. Labor is plentiful and comparatively cheap. There are great possibilities here for a settler from the Highlands to come down and establish a cotton, rubber, or coconut plantation. As native labor is available, he could come down from his healthy home to Jubaland, establish his plantation, and then only pay a periodical visit to satisfy himself that it is running in a proper manner. A fortune can be made more quickly in these tropical regions than in the more temperate zones. That cotton and rubber plantations will be established in these regions on a large scale in the very near future seems almost certain. Not only is the climate and soil so admirably suited for it, but produce can easily be shipped from the mouth of the river, where is to be found Kismayu, the capital of Jubaland, and the only natural harbor on the east coast of Somaliland.

An Ancient Trading Coast

It is not, then, to be marveled at that explorers and those versed in the conditions of this particular district, advocate strongly the establishment of plantations, not perhaps by the individual settler, owing to the native element and climatic conditions, but by syndicates or companies who can take over the native labor on a large scale and open up the country.

Kismayu, the capital, is one of the very ancient coastal ports established between the eighth and eleventh centuries by the Syrians and the Persians. All along this strip of coast between Mombasa and Kismayu, a brisk trade has been carried on for centuries, although the interior of the country was not penetrated until the nineteenth century. China used to trade directly with this coast not many hundred years ago. Ships used to leave the ports of the Persian Gulf annually in November or December, and come down to Kismayu and Zanzibar with the northeast monsoon, bringing with them such goods as rice, ornaments from India, coarse silk woven garments from Persia, and dates and fish from the Persian Gulf and Arabia. About March they would return, as soon as the southwest monsoon arose to carry them back to northern ports. They would take back with them such cargoes as grain and ivory. This ivory, even to the present day, does not find its way to England, but goes into the Indian markets and eventually arrives at China and Japan to make the many beautiful articles produced in those countries out of this material. Such ports as Kismayu and Mombasa used to carry on a very flourishing trade in slaves, which were their most valuable product. Much to the regret of the Arab, this, of course, can no longer be indulged in.

Possibilities of Kismayu

These coast towns, until the Treaties of 1885 and 1889, were the possessions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. By these treaties the Sultan ceded to the British East Africa Company all his towns and possessions north of German East Africa. But by the Anglo-Italian Conventions of 1889 and 1891, the whole of the coast north of Kismayu, that is, north of the Juba, up to Cape Bowen, was given over to Italian protection. So that by this treaty, the Juba outlet and the port of Kismayu have still remained under British suzerainty till now.

Should Jubaland be opened up and trade routes be established, then Kismayu would become, probably, a port of some importance. The approach to it is obstructed by a barrier reef, and is the only natural harbor along this Somaliland coast. Of ancient origin, its trade was revived when in 1869 Somali settlers came down from the north and started a brisk trade with the surrounding coast towns.

For 100 miles inland from Kismayu the country consists alternatively of open plains and belts of dense bush. The soil in this district is cotton soil, especially around the swampy districts of Lake Wamb. Further west it is park-like and open, consisting of

wide stretches of grassy plains which are well supplied with water and occupied by herds of cattle. These tracts appear only to have been traversed by two or three pioneers, and according to them, rain pools abound, making traveling rather dangerous for caravans; bush is everywhere, and there are many big mimosas. There are hundreds of fresh water wells, some suitable for animals, and others requiring buckets to draw the water. To the north there are springs of sulphur water and strong salts. All the more fertile stretches are occupied by Somali tribes, and are very inaccessible. Owing to rain pools, swamps and bush intervening, it is a rather hazardous undertaking for caravans to make their way up from the coast.

The Somali Invasion

The Somali began to invade Jubaland 60 or 70 years ago. Before this invasion it was given over solely to the Gallas, a people very similar and having much in common with the Somali. These two tribes, according to a recent explorer, appear to have occupied all the available territory in Jubaland, which is suitable to their requirements as nomadic stock owners. As they increase they will overcrowd the land, and will doubtless cease to be a nomadic tribe and become agriculturists and traders. They are a most adaptable people and have given evidence of their genius for trading.

For an African race they are rather handsome. The men are tall and slim, but the women, who do the menial work, are shorter and more muscular. They have long wavy hair that grows in stiff ringlets. They are Mohammedans for the most part, and wear beads and flowing garments after the manner of the Indians. They are very intelligent, good, trustworthy and skilled workers. The possibilities in Jubaland are unlimited, and every facility for trade should be fostered; under European guidance the Somali are a people capable of great developments.

CANADIAN MINERS' WAGE AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Cape Breton.—A temporary agreement in regard to wage adjustments in the collieries of Nova Scotia has practically been reached by representatives of the operating companies and officials of District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America and it is understood semi-officially, if no change occurs in the completion of the negotiations, increases running from 14 per cent to about 40 per cent will be given the mine employees. The hope of the operators has been that an agreement would be reached which would run for a year, at least, but the intention of the miners' leaders is to reopen the wage question if the terms obtained by miners in the United States in the settlement now under consideration across the border are more favorable than those laid down in the Nova Scotia agreement.

The present negotiations grew out of a series of a conciliation board, appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act at the request of the miners, to consider inequalities in wages in the different collieries. Instead of beginning an exhaustive inquiry into the wage question themselves, the members of the board devoted their attention from the outset to an endeavor to bring operators and miners into a conference to consider the possibility of working out an agreement satisfactory to both parties. The endeavor, proved successful and amicable discussions by representatives of both sides ensued.

THE LEBANON STILL DISTURBED

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Correspondent in Beirut

BEIRUT, Syria.—It is a matter of regret that order has not yet been re-established in some districts of the Lebanon. Indeed, disturbances and assassinations seem to increase. It is felt that a stop should be put to these occurrences as speedily as possible, in order that the country may regain tranquility and its progress not be retarded by such lawless acts.

DEMAND FOR CHEAP HOUSES IN BRITAIN

Scarcity of Bricks Given as Reason in Favor of Timber Homes, but Even Wood for Building Purposes Must Be Imported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Public thought has been stimulated and interest awakened recently by what at first sight appears to be a solution to the housing problem in Britain.

The term "frame house" has at one step emerged from obscurity and become a household phrase, but unfortunately, those who claim the credit for this "discovery" have not afforded recognition where such is due. England is the home of timber construction and evidence of this fact may be found in many of her country villages. In the days gone by the yeoman built with English oak; he built his home with it, because it was the material nearest to his hand, and the soundest thing in timber, then, as it is now. To him it was also the cheapest thing to use because more often than not he found it on the site of his building, and transport was as much a problem to him as it is to us, but for different reasons, albeit with the same result. In those days the builder was concerned only in providing a building for a certain purpose, and the limitations of the age he lived in forced him to adopt a standard which the builder of today considers worthless. It is so much simpler to order slates from Westmoreland to cover a roof in Kent than to hunt for the local material, particularly if one happens to possess a knowledge of the former and is ignorant of the latter; thus it is from abroad, rather than to make use of the intelligence we have, to tackle the problem in the way the yeoman of former times did—he had no ships to save him trouble; we of today have the ships—but they are wanted for another purpose.

The Englishman's Viewpoint
The intelligent individual in England is not opposed to timber framed buildings, and the man in the street is only in favor of them because he thinks so because he believes what he is told, while in reality there is no vast difference between the cost of timber walls and walls of brick, provided both are rightly made, but—and there is a but of no mean proportion—when timber walls are "scamped" then the price goes down. The old yeoman never "scamped" his building; he was honest; and so if we build today after the manner of our forefathers, adding what we have learned so that we eliminate the defects he could not overcome, we may as well use timber as brick, stone or concrete.

And even if the shell of a building be reduced to no cost at all, there will still remain the fittings and the furnishings. A reduction of say 15 or even 20 per cent of one-eighth of the total cost does not affect that total very much, and it is not worth while if it means the difference between the permanent and the temporary thing.

A Well-Worn Reason

The scarcity of bricks and the impossibility of providing enough to meet the needs in England is a well-worn reason expressed in favor of "timber framing." It is the simplest argument to use, but accept it as inevitable, and what advance has been made? There is not a town or village in the country that could provide sufficient timber of proper nature, seasoned and otherwise suitable to construct a dozen houses at a moment's notice; and so it must come from abroad, and this at a time when every inch of cargo space is needed for the raw material so vital to factories, and every inch of space to distribute productions, not to mention food, and the hosts of other things

needed. The solution is not to come from overseas, but must be found here and now in England.

And the man who is not afraid of learning from another, the man who is wide-eyed and awake, discovers it; for the old buildings of Britain are not all composed of such materials as the casual visitor may think.

In the West of England

In parts of the west country may be found examples of a purely local form of building known as "cob." Hayes Barton, the birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh, may be cited as one example of the manner in which the form of construction stands the test of time and weather, for it has cob walls and thatched roof and is very picturesque. Briefly described, cob walls may be said to consist of a mixture of shale and clay, straw and water, the proportions varying according to the nature of the soil. In building them a man stands on the low base wall, which must be of stone or brick in order to make a firm and dry foundation, and the material is handed up to him on a special tool, something like an ordinary garden fork. He then lays and treads it into position; the treading is important to insure homogeneity, and the laying must be done in a certain manner to obtain what the builder knows as "bond;" in other words, tying together.

A wall so made can be completed in an incredibly short time and possesses peculiar strength and dryness. A substantial width of not less than 18 inches is important and this gives strength in winter and is cool in summer. The material can nearly always be dug on the site, thus saving an immense amount of cartage, and that is the heaviest thing in a building.

An Art Used in Recent Years

It should not be thought that this method is a lost art dug up from the dim and distant ages of the past, for during the last few years eminent architects have used one or other of the systems in the correct locality for a modern building. Mr. Gimson used cob in a house at Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire. Mr. Lutyens used chalk in a dwelling house in Hampshire, and Mr. Herbert Baker used "pisé de terre" in a little wayside station building at Simondium, South Africa. (Vide Spectator.)

If three such eminent men thought fit to employ the craft which was the standby of their forefathers, it cannot be necessary to import "frame houses" from the other side.

This point of view seems logical. It was a solution in the days when the Atlantic seemed omnipotent and it cannot be said that the judgment is biased, for we in Britain have all to gain and those on the other side nothing to lose, and what is also important, we can bring our modern knowledge to bear upon something which the test of time has proved to be of use and make it more valuable than it was in former days.

PROGRESS OF SOLDIER SETTLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Information just published shows that in British Columbia a federal organization, has up to date granted loans to over 2400 soldier settlers. The great majority are making good progress, and only 24 have applied for relief through inability to tide over the time between locating on the land and production in sufficient quantity to pay expenses. The board has power to buy land, to equip a man with implements and stock, and, under certain restrictions, to grant a limited loan for feed and provisions to make his initial start. In British Columbia there is superadded to the ordinary agricultural problem, the additional one of clearing land, and in consequence there is a greater need in this Province for the exhibition of resourcefulness and initiative on the part of the settler.

CLERICALISM IN BELGIAN POLITICS

Clerical Party Said to Be Responsible for Delay in Establishment of Obligatory Military Service and Fortifications

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The electoral campaigns in France and in Italy proceeded with the acrimonious character which generally distinguishes them, but the Belgian electors continued peaceably their occupations without taking much notice of the elections. It seems as though the political parties of Belgium had agreed to abstain from all propaganda. The many-colored posters which formerly covered the walls during the electoral period had disappeared. Even the newspapers which in pre-war elections published special editions were now content to refrain from attempting to deceive the reader by fallacious promises, preferring rather to appeal to his conscience and judgment, without indulging in a campaign of calumny aimed at discrediting the candidates. The party which actually governs Belgium is the Roman Catholic Party, whose principal supporters are, on the one hand, the Conservatives, the larger property holders, the financiers, and high state officials; on the other hand, the peasants, farmers, and above all the country people and agricultural laborers of Flanders. The best defenders and propagandists of this party are the clergy of all kinds. Unfortunately for Belgium, its religion is at the basis of all electoral discussions. Are you or are you not a believer? These are the questions which the governing sects ask their partisans.

Guns Not Delivered

Many reproaches may be addressed to the Clerical Party, the principal of which is that of having put off in 1913 the enactment of general military service. It is known that the Belgian Army and fortresses were in a deplorable condition at the beginning of the war. The cannon ordered from the Krupp factories in 1908 had not even been delivered. They were used by the Germans against Belgium, and the fortifications of Antwerp were not finished; the second line of forts being without guns. The army was composed of the poorest classes of society, owing to that system under which by means of the payment of 1600 francs, a young man could be exempted from serving his country!

In 1910, thanks to reports of Belgian attaches in the embassy in Berlin, the criminal intentions of Germany became known, and efforts were then made to quickly modify the law, whereby one son of each family could be called to serve in the army. Even then the exemptions amounted to 50 per cent. The law establishing general obligatory military service was only voted on the eve of the war, when, unfortunately, it was impossible to make it effective in time.

Why, it may be asked, did the governing party of Belgium seek to reduce its defensive force to a minimum? The answer is that the clericals feared that barracks life might influence their supporters against them, that the ignorant peasants of Flanders would lose their sense of piety if allowed to mix with the Walloon Socialist workmen. If in 1914, Belgium had possessed an army of 800,000 men which it was supposed to have, perhaps the Germans would have hesitated before attacking the brave little country.

Universal Suffrage

The Roman Catholic Party refused, until 1918, to give universal suffrage

to Belgian citizens, and it was the speech of the King on November 22, 1918, which brought about the realization of this much-desired reform. The Clerical Party has always been blinded by the interests of caste. It governs only for the profit of its adherents; it is, in a manner, the party of disguised violence, whilst the Socialist Party may be said to be that of open violence.

LUMBER MILL OUTPUT REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—That the production of lumber mills in the mountain territory of British Columbia and portions of Alberta has been reduced this year as compared with last, is the statement made by I. O. Poole, of Nelson, secretary of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers Association. This reduction he attributes to three causes: the shortage of labor, the inefficiency of such labor as is obtainable, and the activities of the One Big Union. The association met in Calgary with a view to deciding upon some plan of action whereby every effort would be made by the organization to harmonize relations between employers and employees. It is not antagonistic to unions, but will seek the cooperation of all labor men who desire a constructive rather than a purely destructive policy. A campaign of education will be inaugurated in the near future, aiming to counteract the influence of the Red propaganda, and to show up such organizations as the One Big Union. It will also send Canadians through the country to speak on the duties of citizenship.

WAR'S EFFECTS AT THE HAGUE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The close of the war and the events associated therewith have effected great alterations in the various legations located at The Hague. Scarcely one of them has escaped the influence, but none has experienced perhaps a more complete change in its personnel than the British.

The circumstances of the blockade brought Holland's commercial relations into close and constant contact with the British Government, and a brisk and busy department for the conduct of the necessary negotiations, official and semi-official, was created at The Hague. How harmoniously things worked, despite the extreme delicacy of the questions involved, may be gathered from the words of the British commercial attaché, Richard Humphreys, who recently wrote: "My associations with The Hague proved very pleasant indeed. I only met with kindness and help from all sides, so I shall always look upon my stay in Holland with the keenest pleasure."

A JAPANESE VIEW OF HOLLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—Colonel Hata, formerly attaché to the Japanese Legation at The Hague, delivered a lecture on Holland before a gathering of officers at Tokyo. This lecture was published in the Japanese military organ. In the course of his remarks Colonel Hata said that during the war Holland had to reduce her railway traffic, whilst light was burned for only one hour after sunset and people sat with their overcoats on in unheated rooms. As a Japanese he had scarcely ever suffered antagonistic treatment in Holland. This he believed to be owing to the old relations between the two countries, whereby the Hollander understood the Japanese better than did any other people.



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LEAGUE IN AID OF INTERNATIONALISM

Non-Political Organization Controlled by Committee of "Intellectuals" in Paris—British Branch Is to Be Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
LONDON, England.—The growth of internationalism in Europe was exemplified by the holding of a meeting at the National Transport Workers' Federation offices in Trafalgar Square, London, on Tuesday, November 18, to found a British branch of the new international group called Clarté after the title of a new book by Henri Barbusse, the novelist, who describes a French soldier returning from the war, having changed all his opinions and being convinced that war cannot be abolished by mere sentiment.

The new league is to be composed of "intellectuals" of all classes who desire the triumph of internationalism, and is designed to give guidance, when so requested, to the international labor movement. The international committee, which is at Paris and includes Barbusse himself, Georges Brandes, Anatole France, Thomas Hardy, H. G. Wells, Israel Zangwill, and S. Zweig. The representative of this committee, who came from Paris to advocate the new movement in London, was Mme. Madeleine Marx, a typical Parisienne who is a French member of the international committee.

The Object of Ideas

Robert Dell of The Manchester Guardian presided, and explained that Barbusse believed war was caused by economic influences. Clarté was to be for ideas and for thought what the "Labor International" was for labor. Clarté would take no part in politics or strikes. Ideas governed the world, and Clarté would spread ideas. This would ultimately mean the setting up of an international federal Socialist republic to rule the world. When war broke out, people said "never again," and Clarté would get rid of war by uprooting economic causes. All Socialist doctrines must be threshed out by the younger generations who have suffered so much and who must now assert themselves, for if these young men did not want to hang every one over 50, they should at least manage things for themselves in future. Young writers, young artists, poets and painters interested in intellectual pursuits must organize themselves in favor of cosmopolitanism. Patriotism in its narrow and mystical sense must be fought—frontiers must be abolished, especially economic frontiers.

Madame Marx enunciated the basic ideas of Clarté as follows: Absolute equality of rights between men and women; none to receive any property except as the reward of his labor; work to be accessible to all and to be obligatory; government to be by the whole of the workers, representation to be from groups not from localities; society to give all its members an equal chance of development; public instruction to be organized so that every one can qualify himself according to his aptitude; the financial, political and economic interest of all to be reduced to a single interest of the people—which implies the regulation of exchange and of the relations between various peoples.

The Spread of Clarté

Madame Marx said that Clarté was already founded in France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, and America. She thought internationalism might clash with Socialism, but Clarté had no intention of entering political struggles nor exercising political power. Truth was great and spread itself, she said, for there was only one truth and this was everywhere the same. They purposed founding a weekly international organ to be published in different languages, and they would hold international congresses. Cheap editions of books expressing internationalism would be issued, and an international language encouraged, also free trade against protection. The committee was holding weekly meetings in France with large audiences. It was an idea which caused the war, viz. "La Patrie." Thought governed the world, just as a compass governs a ship, but reason and truth would triumph in the end.

The audience which listened to these speeches was not large; perhaps there were 14 women and 40 men, but when the speaking began, it was evident they all had views. They were obviously university men for the most part, with a few labor leaders among them.

The English Branch

The chairman and Madame Marx stood their beaming well; they admitted Clarté meant the abolition of private property, and declared that Socialism was better than Germanism, although the "Echo de Paris" took the opposite view. A branch of Clarté had been founded at Oxford University, and the British branch would have a great deal of liberty; they wanted members but did not favor harem-hunting. The committee in Paris was a temporary body, not a gang of self-appointed people. They favored the establishment of a supreme organization above all national organizations, which would regulate exchange. Clarté had no president. A proposal that the British branch should recommend the election of Lenin as president of Clarté was withdrawn, though it appeared to be not without support.

Robert Williams, the transport secretary, said that liberals would be driven into the Socialist camp. Professor Goode, just back from Russia, said that this movement had tremendous possibilities for good.

It was announced that Ramsay MacDonald, the Labor leader, had been consulted as to the holding of the

Clarté meeting, and had expressed general approval of its objects, and also that an Anglo-French Clarté Congress was to be held in London early next year. An Oxford enthusiast made a brave effort to restore international amity by venturing to try and address the meeting in German. His command of the unpopular tongue, however, proved quite inadequate, and he desisted, amid much laughter and general good humor.

ANTI-PHILL HALL STATUTE UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
FORT WORTH, Texas.—The Texas statute prohibiting pool halls was held to be valid by three United States judges sitting at Fort Worth. The case came before the federal judges at a hearing on an injunction restraining the State from enforcing the law on the ground that it violated the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in that its enforcement would deprive owners of pool halls of the right to pursue a lawful occupation.

The three judges, James C. Wilson of the Northern District of Texas, Richard W. Walker and William I. Grubb, both of Alabama, held that the United States Supreme Court had already passed on a question of this nature, and in a case from California had held that a state had the right to prohibit pool halls if the state Legislature so desired.

The three judges held that the State of Texas was properly exercising its police powers in enacting a law that would prohibit the operation of pool halls. In passing upon this point, the judges say: "Occupations are classified by the Supreme Court as useful and non-essential. A useful occupation is such as that of a druggist, dry goods merchant, dealer in wares and such like. A non-useful occupation may be harmful, but is not inherently so. A useful occupation cannot be prohibited, but over those that are bad the states have absolute powers of prohibition, which they also have over the non-useful occupations. Our opinion is that the pool hall comes under the latter class of occupations, namely non-useful."

LARGE ESTATES HAVE INTERESTS IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
AUGUSTA, Maine.—An interesting feature of the inheritance tax collection in this State is the fact that a great many of the large estates in the United States have interests in Maine. Because of this copies of the wills of many prominent men and women of the country come to the attorney-general's office. Maine's prominence as a summer resort is largely responsible for this. These men and women own cottages and land in Maine. Particularly is this true in Hancock, Knox and York counties. Then many own stock in Maine corporations. During 1919 the tax collected on such stocks totaled \$9000.

Maine's inheritance tax is one of the State's largest revenue producers. This year (1919) it will provide about \$400,000 of the cash needed to pay the bills of Maine. This is \$101,000 greater than any previous year since the law became operative.

ULSTER DELEGATES' MEETING DISTURBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The Ulster delegation sent to the United States to combat Sinn Féin propaganda begins a speaking tour of the country on January 4. They have addressed several meetings in churches here, and at the most recent one disturbances were caused by Sinn Féin sympathizers and finally suppressed by the police. In the midst of the trouble William Cotte, president of the delegation, said: "That is the very thing we have tried to stop in Ireland. This is the beast that is trying to ruin our civilization and yours. It is trying to drive a wedge in between two great nations, but Ireland will never be separated from Great Britain."

FINAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

NEW YORK, New York.—A call to the fifty-first and "very last" annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association has been issued by officers of the organization, headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. The sessions will be held in Chicago, February 12 to 18.

LABOR UNIONIST IS MADE LORD MAYOR

Manchester's Chief Magistrate, Tom Fox, Rose From Humble Beginnings, Attributing Much of His Success to His Mother

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
MANCHESTER, England.—The early struggles of Alderman Tom Fox, O. B. E., now Lord Mayor of Manchester, furnish yet another example of what men may accomplish if they have the necessary perseverance; how, in the face of what to the timorous would appear insurmountable obstacles, men like Alderman Fox rise superior to their early environment, and mark out for themselves an honorable niche in the temple of industry and commerce. Today he is reaping the good he sowed during those early years and can look back with satisfaction to a task well done.

When called upon by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the subject of this sketch unassumingly said: "I do not know that there is anything especially romantic in the fact that a poor lad has risen to the rank of Lord Mayor in a great city like Manchester—the city which I hope to see the second largest in this land—but it is a fact of which I am proud."

"I am proud of the distinction of being the first Labor Lord Mayor of Manchester. What man, to be honest, would not be? My early days were days of adversity, one perpetual struggle to keep my head up. My earliest recollections were of living in a house with two bedrooms upstairs and two small rooms on the ground floor."

Worked at Six Years of Age

At the age of 6, Alderman Fox went to work in a cotton mill, but after being in the jenny room for about an hour the overseer sent him home. At 8 he secured a job at a rope walk where he commenced at 6 in the morning and for a working week of 39 hours received the modest sum of 1s. 6d. After a brief spell in a bobbin turning shop and the spinning room, Alderman Fox, on reaching 19 years of age, became a shop assistant in the Ashton-under-Lyne district. "Life then," he said, "was drudgery. The hours were long and tedious. We began each morning at 8 and closed any time between 8 and 9 in the evening, except Friday when it was 10 o'clock, and Saturdays 11 at night. It was one monotonous grind behind the counter."

"During the summer months and especially on Saturday afternoons I watched with longing the young fellows going to take part in outdoor games. I longed for a chance to join in, for I had a predilection for all outdoor exercise."

In 1881 Tom Fox, the shop assistant, joined the First Battalion Kings Liverpool Regiment. After recruits' drill he went to the Isle of Man, and after a spell at Cric, Fox embarked with a detachment of his regiment for Afghanistan and joined up at Moradabad. There he got his first real taste of Indian soldiering and the picturesque side of a soldier's life.

Pays Tribute to His Mother

Space forbids much mention of his campaigning, suffice it to say that after being wounded Sergeant Fox was subsequently sent back to India and finally was sent home for discharge. "I joined the army," he said, "to get into the open for adventure and I got it. I loved the life and in the army I met the best type of men. I came back to civil life and had to take a laboring job in a foundry, and it was there that I realized the enormous difficulties that the working classes had to face to obtain anything like a decent standard of life."

"In 1892 I was made the general secretary and organizer of the British Labor Amalgamation, a position I held up to 1897, when we amalgamated with the National Union of General Workers."

Alderman Fox commented his career in the British Labor Party 23 years ago, and he is one of the founders of the Labor movement as it is known today. He has attended Labor conferences in China, France, Germany, and Italy. He was for a long time chairman of the national executive of the Labor Party and has been president of its Glasgow Conference.

It would not be fitting to close this article without mentioning the tribute Alderman Fox paid to his mother. He said: "My mother always urged me from my earliest remembrance to lose no opportunity of obtaining all the

education I could get, and I would like to pay this tribute to her. If there is any good in me at all it is due to her teaching and guidance."

NORMAN HAPGOOD MAKES REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Norman Hapgood, who recently returned to the United States from his post as Minister to Denmark, called at the State Department yesterday to report to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. It was said that he did not discuss the alleged Bolshevik sympathies of Mr. Hapgood, but that the general Russian situation was discussed.

The nomination of Mr. Hapgood as Minister to Denmark never having been confirmed by the Senate, and an adjournment of Congress having taken place, he is no longer in the diplomatic service. President Wilson could continue him at this post, or some other one, by again sending in his nomination, but this has not been done, and it is assumed that Mr. Hapgood will not return to Copenhagen.

It was stated that no special significance attached to the failure of the President to renominate Mr. Hapgood, as the President had made no diplomatic nominations at all since his indisposition began late in September.

PROGRESS OF LINCOLN HIGHWAY IN YEAR

DETROIT, Michigan.—It is announced that 1919 witnessed the greatest constructive development on the Lincoln Highway accomplished in a single year. Contracts covering a total of 159.8 miles of permanent improvement were let in 1919 in seven of the states traversed by the route, the total amount of these contracts aggregating an additional \$2,323,112.59. Total financing for the improvement in the past year amounted to \$12,000,000, only about \$100,000 short of the total actual expenditures for the five years 1913 through 1918.

NEGRO RACE CONFERENCE

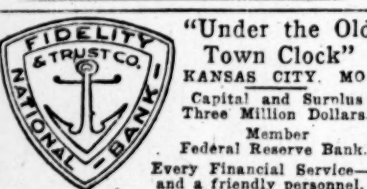
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
COLUMBIA, South Carolina.—The annual meeting of the Negro Race Conference of South Carolina will be held in Columbia, beginning February 17. This conference was organized 17 years ago by the Rev. Richard Carroll, an able leader among the Negroes of South Carolina, its prime object being to adjust racial relations. Strong addresses are heard each year from both whites and Negroes at these conferences. As many as 2000 delegates are expected.



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RENEWED APPEAL FOR ARMENIANS

United States Government Urged to Take Mandate Over Persecuted People Who Stood Long as a Christian Bulwark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MELROSE, Massachusetts.—"In the New Year there is no more concrete piece of Christian duty than to see to it that America takes the mandate for Armenia," declared F. Tredwell Smith, a student at Oxford University and a recent graduate from Harvard University, speaking on Sunday in this city after having spent 20 months in the Near East and Europe. During that time he visited 15 countries and was for three days a prisoner of the Turks near Mount Ararat.

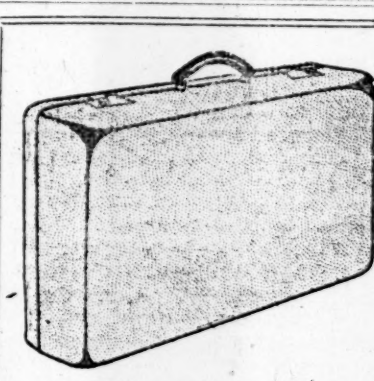
"Armenia has been a perpetual Belgium," he continued. "Fated to stand for ages on the frontier of Christendom, this oldest Christian nation broke wave after wave of Asiatic barbarians. In Europe's hour of greatest weakness, Armenia held up the Arab and the Turk, and preserved Christian Constantinople, the reservoir of the Renaissance."

"One of the sublimest of Christian creations, our noble Gothic art, was originated by Armenia in her brilliant last century of freedom, the period of the Norman Conquest. I have seen in vales of the Caucasus ruined Gothic churches a thousand years old, dignified and eloquent with their decorated arches and broken roofs—a true symbol of Armenia."

"I refuse to recite atrocities, but their fiendish ingenuity outstrips western imagination. The armistice has not stopped the massacres, because no control was provided. In the region where I was held by the Tartar Turks in September, 6000 people had been killed by them six weeks before."

England and France, he said, can do no more, but the United States would be well able to provide the small measure of control that would hold the Turks in check.

"Every one coming out of Turkey has the same story. I was surprised to read in the European papers an account saying that General Harbord advised against an American mandate. I hurried over to Paris from Oxford to find out, and discovered on the contrary that he advised a mandate not for Armenia only but for Asia Minor."



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Flannellette Petticoats at 69c
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Jones—Walnut St., Second Floor.



as well—and, surprisingly, at no greater expense. One of his high officers who went out on the commission prejudiced against an American mandate told me he came back convinced that it was the only thing to do. "Are we going to be guilty of handing the Armenian people over to their most implacable foes? They have been the greatest sufferers of the war. Eight hundred thousand non-combatants have been done to death. They fought brilliantly on our side at every possible vantage point—in the Caucasus, in Palestine, with the French Oriental Legion. I have seen forces that alone and unaided held the Turks on the Kurdish front for months and finally fought their way through to the British. The streets of Erivan are full of singing orphan children saved by American relief. Are we going to abandon them?"

MERCHANTS PROTEST VACCINATION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Business interests here have appealed to Frank E. Doremus (D.), Representative from Michigan, asking him to learn whether the vaccination order against those entering the United States from Canada could not be modified. Mr. Doremus replied that the government would endeavor to take steps to relax restrictions against travelers coming only from the border, but that the ban in general must remain.

Merchants say that they lost heavily during the holiday season as a result of the order, and anticipate similar results during the sales beginning now. The ban has caused great inconvenience to the 30,000 persons who daily cross the Detroit River.

STATE CONTROL OF MILK FAVORED

New York Committee Recommends Commission to Fix Prices and Issue Licenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—That a state commission of three shall be named to regulate the milk business as a public utility is recommended by the Governor's fair price milk committee. The commission would have power to control supply from the source to the consumer and to fix the price, both to the farmer and to the distributor. The commission proposes that New York City shall engage in the milk business to the extent of not more than 50,000 quarts a day. Because of the interstate character of the milk business, the serious attention to it of Congress is asked. As to prices, the recommendations are:

"The commission shall investigate the methods and figures of the milk producer used in fixing the price he shall receive for his milk; and investigate the methods and figures used by any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of selling milk to the public in arriving at the price. If the commission, after a thorough investigation, determines that the prices recommended or fixed by the producer or distributor are not fair, the commission shall determine and fix a reasonable price to producer and consumer."

The commission would have control over the business through a licensing system.

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CINCINNATI

PROTEST AT PACKER DECISION MINIMIZED

Department of Justice Says Dissatisfaction With Terms of Settlement Is Limited to a Few Associations of Producers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dissatisfaction with the terms of settlement made between A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, and the five large packers of the United States is said at the Department of Justice to be limited to a few small associations of cattle raisers. This assertion was brought out by the reported action of John Miller, president of the Panhandle (Texas) Cattle Association in appealing to President Wilson to review the settlement.

Officials of the Department of Justice said that no such statement as Mr. Miller announced that he had sent to President Wilson had been received at the White House yesterday. They further declared that they never had heard of the association of which Mr. Miller is president. Mr. Miller had stated that 12 organizations of cattle raisers joined in the petition to the President.

As against the foregoing protest, the Department of Justice made public a telegram to Mr. Palmer from W. W. Turney, president of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association, which is said to be the largest association of cattlemen in the southwest. The telegram stated that, "The whole country congratulates you upon the splendid victory in packer anti-trust cases, and the cattle producers especially are most grateful for results obtained." Other commendatory telegrams and letters have been received from cattlemen, it is stated.

So far as could be learned yesterday, the assertion by Mr. Miller that the cattle raisers whom he represents had retained William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, and Francis J. Heney, former attorney for the Federal Trade Commission, to present their protest to President Wilson was without official confirmation. In view of the fact that President Wilson had approved of the settlement made by Mr. Palmer with the packers before the settlement was publicly announced, it was not thought at the Department of Justice that a protest in the form indicated would be effective.

It was declared by officials at the Department of Justice that Mr. Miller's complaint was unjustified, because the decree which will be entered against the packers separates the stockyards directly or indirectly from packer control, and the producers of cattle can buy the stockyards if they desire to do so. In any event, it was said, the government would leave nothing undone to assure a free market.

Redrafting of the Kenyon-Anderson bill and other bills in Congress for the regulation of the packing industry is proceeding, to make the packers conform to the new situation that will exist when the settlement arranged by Mr. Palmer is operative.

Not a Dissolution

Financial Changes Necessitated, However, Run Into Large Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—According to a summary of statements made at the offices of the various packing companies here last week, the understanding arrived at between the Attorney-General of the United States and the five big packers will cause the packers to discontinue a grocery business now running at a rate of upward of \$65,000,000 a year. This, with the anticipated sale of stockyards interests of an equal amount, with some canneries and other properties and interests, will make the financial changes necessitated run into even larger figures.

As the packing house interests are individual, the so-called agreement will fall with different effect on different companies. The Armour Company will feel it most. At another packing-house it was estimated last

week that of what was to be given up by the packers, Armour & Co. would yield 85 per cent of the total. On the other hand, the smallest of the packers, the Cudahy Packing Company, which does no grocery business and owns no stockyards, will probably find itself in a better position than before.

No Real Dissolution

While the projected arrangement has been widely referred to as a dissolution of the packers, the statements from the various companies make it plain that only in the case of Armour & Co., and then in a limited degree, can this vigorous term be applied with justification. Armour & Co. will have to dispose of its fruit, vegetable and condiment canneries and possibly some other interests. Swift & Co. and Armour will have to sell their stockyard properties. There will be separation of some minor holdings. But as an official of one of the companies remarked last week, he could see no justification for the term dissolution, and was curious as to how it got about, though he did not seek to minimize the importance of what was being done.

Effect on Stockyards

Summarized in a cursory way from statements in more or less detail from the various companies, the required separation of stockyards will affect Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. only. Officials of Morris & Co. own stocks in several yards. The Wilson and Cudahy companies have no stockyards nor are their officials interested in any. Stockyards and railway terminals are usually closely related. On a basis of total sales the packers named give up perhaps 2 per cent of their total sales in quitting groceries.

The Morris, Wilson and Cudahy companies have no interests in market newspapers. The Swift company showed a disposition last summer to give up such interests when it disposed of its stock in a market paper at Denver, Colorado. The Morris, Wilson and Cudahy companies also have no interest in cold storage separate from their own business needs.

Stocks of the packers have not changed much since the understanding between the Attorney-General and the packers was announced, being slightly higher in general. At the close of business on Saturday, Armour & Co. preferred stock was up 1 1/2 points over the close on December 11, the Attorney-General's announcement having been made on December 18. Swift International was 1 1/2 higher on December 27, Cudahy stood exactly the same, Swift was three-quarters higher, Libby, McNeill & Libby stood one-quarter higher, Wilson & Co. on December 11 closed at 77, on December 27 at 79 1/4.

Cudahy Statement

Effect on Packing Company of Agreement With Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—"The Cudahy Packing Company will be affected by the agreement between the Attorney-General of the United States and the packers chiefly in having to give up its interests in several western stockyards," said E. A. Cudahy, president of the company. "In one of these its stock holding is small; in the others, substantial. These stockyards companies have been built up and benefited since the Cudahy Packing Company secured its interest in them."

"The policy of the Cudahy Packing Company as to grocery lines has been well known in the trade and appreciated by jobbers. The company has handled no groceries, except during war time through some of its branch houses adjacent to army camps, where branch house managers, having some latitude as to what they would sell, put on some canned goods and other groceries. When the camps passed away with the war this grocery business disappeared, and I do not believe we are doing any at all at the present time."

"There is, I would add, one food company in a line unrelated to meats, which has never been handled by the

packing company, but which officials of the company organized and own, and from this, according to the decree, they will have to dissociate themselves. In stockyards, railroads or terminals, market papers, cold storages unrelated to our immediate needs, or retail meat markets, neither the company nor any of its officials have any interest."

DEMURRER FILED IN NEWBERRY CASE

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—Constitutionality of the United States election laws was questioned in a demurrer attacking the indictments against Senator Truman H. Newberry and 134 others filed yesterday by M. W. Littleton, counsel for the respondents. The demurrer also sets forth that a majority of the counts in the indictments do not constitute offenses against the United States. Request for a dismissal of the charges will be argued January 5, 1920.

The claim also is submitted to the court as a reason for setting aside of the indictments that Congress has no authority to fix the maximum sum which may be spent by any candidate in seeking nomination or election, and that in fixing this limit at \$10,000 it becomes grossly discriminatory as among the 48 states.

OVERLAND PLANT PICKETS REMOVED

TOLEDO, Ohio—Removal of pickets from the plant of the Willys-Overland Automobile Company began on Sunday following a United States court order which granted a permanent injunction preventing pickets of labor unions from interfering with Overland workers. In making the order public Judge John M. Killits declared that striking workers who have remained off the payroll since the labor disturbances of last June can no longer be classed as employees.

REVIVAL OF BRYAN LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Immediate reorganization of the former Bryan League of the State of New York was announced yesterday by Frank H. Warder, its former secretary, who states its object to be to promote Bryan policies, and, it was indicated, to urge Mr. Bryan as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. It is said New York Bryan admirers have mentioned former Gov. Martin Glynn of New York as a running mate.

NATURAL SCIENTISTS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The seventy-second annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science opened here yesterday. Sessions will continue until Friday night with 23 auxiliary organizations meeting and about 600 delegates in attendance.

PROHIBITION AIDED BY ALCOHOL CASES

Anti-Saloon League Official Says the Lawless Character of Men in Liquor Business Is Revealed as It Never Was Before

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The lawless character of men in the liquor business is revealed as never before in the wood alcohol cases in New England," said Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts branch of the Anti-Saloon League of America, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The lesson to the average person is to be aware of anything that is handed to him as an intoxicating liquor. The man who sells it knows he is violating the law, and the man who buys it knows he is conniving in that violation. It is clear that there is need for drastic legislation in Massachusetts not only to enforce the law, but to protect the public."

"These cases form not an argument against prohibition, but rather one in favor. The drinking of wood alcohol brought immediately, and in a greatly increased degree, the same results which ordinary or methyl alcohol will produce if drunk in sufficient quantities. Any statements of the liquor interests that this wholesale consumption of wood alcohol as a beverage is an argument for a reversal of the country's attitude toward prohibition will only go to show them up as absolutely mercenary interests which have no other than selfish considerations in their efforts to bamboozle the public into a belief that better conditions can exist under the sale of liquor than under prohibition."

"The criminal avarice displayed by those who disposed of this liquor and the willingness of those who purchased it to connive in breaking the law, will not create among thinking people a particularly logical reason why the result of efforts of a half-century of work should be swept aside. In view of the fact that prohibition already has demonstrated its value in promoting the well-being, the happiness and prosperity of the people, and that a full measure of enforcement cannot fail to make the United States a stronger and more virile Nation, it is extremely unlikely that anybody with an ounce of common sense would see in the wood alcohol cases any argument for relaxation in promoting enforcement laws."

"As a matter of fact, the average citizen who reads of these cases, the citizen who has observed that jails and other institutions are being gradually emptied, who sees prosperity and happiness entering hundreds of homes which never knew them before, who finds that grocery and other bills are being paid and that the entire tone of his community is improved, will not cry for relaxation but rather

a stricter, a more rigid enforcement of the prohibition laws in general and a speedy apprehension of every dealer, wholesale and retail, involved in the wood alcohol cases and subsequent punishment to the fullest extent of any and all the statutes that can be invoked.

Law Will Be Enforced

Officials Will Use All Resources to Run Down Violators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The campaign set in motion by the liquor interests in various parts of the country in an effort to discredit national prohibition will have the very opposite effect, leading prohibitionists in Congress declared yesterday. Officials of the Department of Justice and the Internal Revenue Bureau will use all the resources of the government, it was said, to run down the violators of the law during the holiday season.

"The result in the alleged wood alcohol cases is no argument for permitting the drinking of more alcohol, but less," said Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, last night. "It will serve as a warning and will show how necessary it is that prohibition should be strictly enforced. 'All this talk about testing the constitutionality of the prohibition amendment is simply a last resource of the wets and has no chance whatever of succeeding. As for such proposals as that of passing a bill in the New Jersey Legislature to thwart enforcement, it merely amounts to placing the State above the federal government. You cannot overthrow or go back on an amendment to the Constitution in any such way as that.'"

Illicit Manufacture Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Six men have been arrested on the charge of illicit manufacture and distribution of

Men's Handkerchiefs
Full Size, With 1 1/2-Inch Embroidered Initials
NEATLY BOXED

6 for \$1.50

Made in a special linen finish, with narrow hemstitched borders. Three different colored initials in each assortment.

We Pay the Parcel Post

ONE STORE ONLY
Walter G. Becker Himself
Corner 11th and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA

The "Scattergood"
HOLDERS FOR PASTE MUCILAGE PASTILAGE LIQUID GLUE INK

Model "A" 2 oz. Capacity
Model "B" 4 oz. Capacity
Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use without effort or annoyance.
Got the Genuine. Every holder has the above Trade Mark Blown in glass.
H. W. SCATTERGOOD CO., Printers, Manufacturing Stationers
1722-28 W. Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DEWEES
Quality and Standard Famous Over Half a Century

Announcement
BECAUSE of the lack of adequate space in which to take care of our rapidly extending field of merchandising, we, Jan. 1st, begin extensive alterations on our new building, 1124 Chestnut Street, adjoining our present store.
THIS outgrowth is the result of the quality of Dewees merchandise and the standards upheld in merchandising. Greater facilities will allow greater service.
MAY we have your co-operation!
B. F. DEWEES
1122 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Adolph Newman & Son
Pictures and Frames
1704 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA
Adolph Newman
Walter B. Newman

APPLES BY THE BOX
From the famous VALLEY OF HOOD RIVER, OREGON
MRS. A. M. WAGNER
750 Terminal Market, Philadelphia, Pa.

whisky and the arrest of others in this city was said yesterday to be imminent. Adolph Panarelli, a liquor dealer, who with others was arraigned before Samuel M. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner, and held in \$10,000 bail, was charged with having shipped wood alcohol to Connecticut. John Romanelli and Samuel K. Saleeby, both of Brooklyn, were arrested with Panarelli. The three men are charged by the revenue authorities with operating a still.

Cost of Poisoned Whisky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The so-called "whisky" which was in fact made from wood alcohol (methyl alcohol) and which has caused 73 fatalities in New England, was sold at prices ranging from \$1000 to \$1500 a barrel, according to information obtained here. There have been 33 persons arrested in New England territory in connection with the sale of the fluid.

NEWSPAPERS HANDICAPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
CHARLESTON, West Virginia—Union officials have been unable to induce members of the local typographical union to return to work after a walkout two weeks ago, and the daily newspapers are greatly handicapped. A new scale begins with the first of the year.

ADVERTISING RATES HIGHER

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

ALTOONA, Pennsylvania—Effective January 1, the Altoona Mirror will make an average increase of 30 per cent on all advertising rates, in an effort to conserve paper.

PROPOSAL FOR 8-CENT FARES IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—In a report on the traction system, United States Judge Julius M. Mayer has proposed, as chief features of a temporary plan for solution of traction problems, 8-cent fares, restoration of free transfers on surface lines, cessation of rents on leased lines, and the setting aside of surplus funds to make payments on account of tort claims. Judge Mayer also proposes for discussion a plan for permanent solution of the problems, which includes concessions by the companies, such as surrender of perpetual franchises.

Judge Mayer instructs Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, Job E. Hedges, receiver of the New York Railways Company, and James P. Sheffield, trustee of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, bankrupt, to ask the Board of Estimate for a public hearing on traction problems. The board of estimate is expected to adopt a resolution today demanding a sweeping investigation of the financial condition of traction companies of this city. According to the city comptroller, Charles L. Crain, the city has power to subpoena books and records of the companies.

ARMY SALES TO BE RESUMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Parcel-post sales from army retail stores, discontinued to relieve the holiday mails, will be resumed on January 1, it is announced by the War Department.

The New Year Begins With Our January Sales

Economy Events Planned Weeks Ahead, Together With Clearances of Winter Merchandise in Various Departments

THE year 1920 begins with the Strawbridge & Clothier January Sales in all departments, several of which have made plans and purchases long in advance for this great economy event, while all the others will follow our annual custom of disposing of a wide variety of seasonable merchandise at reduced prices—a general clearance of winter apparel not to be reordered, and a closing out of numerous odd lots and remainder lines throughout the Store.

It is clearing time for many manufacturers also, and from these we shall have a great variety of surplus lots and season-end stocks at worth-while savings.

Among the January events for which the Store is famous, is the Sale of LINENS, which, in view of the limited supplies lately in the market, is more interesting this January than for years. We have taken from the Custom House in the past few weeks more than a hundred cases of beautiful Linens bought long ago, but delayed in shipment. Based on present production cost, our prices would have to be from 25 to 50 per cent higher than in this Sale.

Other events for which advance preparations were made are the Sales of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR and kindred lines, BED FURNISHINGS, WOMEN'S OUTER APPAREL and MEN'S CLOTHING. And, as before noted, innumerable special and remainder lots throughout the Store.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Market, Eighth and Filbert Streets
PHILADELPHIA

ARE YOU WREATHED IN A LAUREL? We specialize on stout figures. Prices \$1.50 to \$35.00

The Laurel Corset
10 South 10th St. JUST BELOW MARKET
PHILADELPHIA
WEST PHILADELPHIA SHOP
6921 Market St. Open Even.

NEW MODELS
Suitable to all figures. Prices \$1.50 to \$18
SILK and Muslin Underwear, Silk Petticoats and Stockings, Negligees, Blouses, etc.
M. B. STEWART
Walnut and 13th 1615 Walnut St. PHILADELPHIA

Flowers from The Sign of the Rose
are always fresh. Four shipments daily. Send a Telegram

Charles Henry Fox
221 South Broad Street, Philadelphia In the Middle of the Block

NEWTON COAL
Answers the Burning Question
GEO. B. NEWTON COAL CO.
Franklin Bank Building, 1415 Sanson Street. Yards all over Philadelphia. West Philadelphia Branch Office, 27 So. 40th St. Germantown Office, Main and Price Streets.

An Advertisement of Appreciation

for the patronage that has made this the greatest year in the Geuting business history.

and of Opportunity

in announcing a wonderful Sale of Shoes for Women, Men and Children—priced, because of Geuting merchandising a year to eighteen months ago—at just about HALF their present market value. Sale begins Friday, Jan. 2nd.

1230 Market **Geuting's** (PRONOUNCED GYTING) 1308 Chestnut
Family Store **The Stores of Famous Shoes** Family Store
PHILADELPHIA
Also a Quick-Service Men's Shop at 19 S. 11th St.
Every Foot Professionally Fitted—Three Geuting Brothers Supervising

And Continuing Throughout the Entire Month

HAND-MADE LINGERIE
AND SILK
UNDERGARMENTS
PETTICOATS
MATINEES
NEGLIGEEES
HOUSE ROBES
BREAKFAST COATS
AND
BOUDOIR ACCESSORIES

At Very Special Prices

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CORNELL IS THE
CHESS CHAMPIONWins Its Final Match Against
Pennsylvania and Insures Its
Right to the Triangular TitleTRIANGULAR CHESS LEAGUE
STANDING

| College | Won | Lost |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Cornell University | 2 1/2 | 0 1/2 |
| College of the City of N. Y. | 2 1/2 | 0 1/2 |
| New York University | 2 | 1 |
| University of Pennsylvania | 2 | 1 |

INDIVIDUAL STANDING

| Player and college | Won | Lost |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| H. Garfinkel, Cornell | 2 1/2 | 0 1/2 |
| Solomon Nelson, City College | 2 | 1 |
| Louis Denoun, N. Y. University | 2 | 1 |
| A. A. Cohn, N. Y. University | 2 | 1 |
| A. Kresner, N. Y. University | 2 | 1 |
| H. Adelsberg, Cornell | 2 | 1 |
| Albert Weisbord, City College | 2 | 1 |
| A. Kevitz, Cornell | 2 | 1 |
| G. O. Neidich, Cornell | 2 | 1 |
| Harry Sternberg, City College | 2 | 1 |
| H. C. Loomis, Pennsylvania | 2 1/2 | 0 1/2 |
| G. G. Palacio Jr., Pennsylvania | 2 | 1 |
| A. Harkin, N. Y. University | 0 | 1 |
| A. Bourgin, N. Y. University | 0 | 1 |
| Nathan Stern, City College | 0 | 1 |
| S. N. Gerson, Pennsylvania | 0 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| C. A. Wishek, Pennsylvania | 0 | 1 |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The chess team of Cornell University, winning its final match against University of Pennsylvania by a 3-to-1 score, captured the twenty-first annual championship of the Triangular Chess League at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club Monday. Two of the games in this match were draws, while A. Kevitz '23 and C. C. Neidich '23 scored victories for the Ithacans, the former upon a queen's gambit declined, and the latter on an Evans gambit opening. The summary:

H. Adelsberg, Cornell University, drew with S. N. Gerson, University of Pennsylvania.

H. Garfinkel, Cornell University, drew with H. C. Loomis, University of Pennsylvania.

P. Kevitz, Cornell University, defeated G. G. Palacio Jr., University of Pennsylvania.

C. C. Neidich, Cornell University, defeated C. A. Wishek, University of Pennsylvania.

Second place in the championship standing was not determined until the conclusion of the final match between New York University and College of the City of New York. In the longest and probably the best played game of this set, Harry Sternberg '22, employing the giuoco piano opening, won from D. Bourgin. No draws were recorded in this match, each team scoring two victories. The entrance of New York University into the league, incidentally, was a decidedly successful one. Louis Denoun '22 being the individual leader in the tournament without a defeat charged against him. The summary:

Albert Weisbord, College of the City of New York, defeated A. A. Cohn, New York University.

Harry Sternberg, College of the City of New York, defeated S. N. Gerson, University of Pennsylvania.

G. G. Palacio Jr., University of Pennsylvania, defeated Nathan Stern, College of the City of New York.

In addition to its Cornell defeat, University of Pennsylvania lost three of the four games it played with the College of the City of New York yesterday. Pennsylvania's only victory, that of F. G. Palacio Jr. over Nathan Stern, resulted through forfeit. The summary:

Albert Weisbord, College of the City of New York, defeated H. C. Loomis, University of Pennsylvania.

Harry Sternberg, College of the City of New York, defeated A. A. Cohn, New York University.

G. G. Palacio Jr., University of Pennsylvania, defeated Nathan Stern, College of the City of New York.

Solomon Nelson, College of the City of New York, defeated C. A. Wishek, University of Pennsylvania.

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G. G. Palacio Jr., University of Pennsylvania, defeated Nathan Stern, College of the City of New York.

been under the best material probably of any previous year has been at hand, with three varsity men to hold their old positions. C. H. O'Quinn '22, former letter man, is contender for center position. Opposite him and showing great form for a new man is R. M. Gamble '22. Both men are fighting hard. O'Quinn is in a class by himself, and will probably hold his old position at center.

Ralph Newton '22 a veteran of the 1916 team and one of the best guards Mercer ever put out is back in his place. T. H. Rentz '22, letter man, who won the reputation on the last team of being able to cover the whole floor at once, has practically his old place assured. Rentz is beyond a doubt the fastest man Mercer ever produced and is in the best of condition for 1920. Lloyd Ricks '24 is contender for the forward position. Edward Harper '24 will probably take the other forward position. Peyton Duncan '23 is a strong competitor for forward.

One of the most elaborate schedules probably of any ever attempted by any southern college basketball team has been booked by the Orange and Black quintet. Teams will be contested which have won recognition as being the strongest in the southern circuit, which would test the strength of any team to its utmost. Coach Clements announced that none but picked teams would be played this season.

The schedule includes 12 games, one of which will be with the five from the Atlanta Athletic Club, which has been entered for the national basketball championship contest to be played at Atlanta next March. Games also will be played with the following colleges: University of Florida, Georgia School of Technology, University of Georgia, Howard College, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Louisiana State College, University of South Carolina.

T. R. COBB IS AGAIN AT
HEAD OF THE LIST

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Once again has T. R. Cobb, the famous outfielder of the Detroit Club, led the American League batmen for a season's championship honors, the official figures for 1919 showing that he had the splendid average of .384 for 124 games. Second honors go to Robert Veach, another Detroit outfielder, who had an average of .355 for 139 games, while George Sisler of the St. Louis Club, was third, with an average of .352 for 132 games, one point ahead of Joseph Jackson, the famous Chicago outfielder.

Edward Murphy, pinch-hitter for Chicago, had the highest average of any player in the league; but he went to bat only 35 times. His average was .456.

Team batting honors were won by Chicago, which had an average of .287, Detroit being second with .283. The averages of those players who took part in 15 or more games, and had .250 or better, together with the team averages follow:

| Player | AB | R | H | Per |
|-------------------------|-----|----|-----|------|
| Murphy, Chicago | 36 | 23 | 17 | .472 |
| Cobb, Detroit | 124 | 49 | 92 | .384 |
| Harris, Cleveland | 62 | 18 | 20 | .323 |
| Phillips, Cleveland | 22 | 11 | 1 | .454 |
| Veatch, Detroit | 139 | 53 | 87 | .355 |
| Jackson, Chicago | 132 | 45 | 85 | .352 |
| Sisler, St. Louis | 139 | 51 | 96 | .352 |
| Jackson, Chicago | 139 | 51 | 96 | .352 |
| Zachary, Washington | 37 | 15 | 0 | .333 |
| Plagstad, Detroit | 97 | 28 | 9 | .331 |
| Tobin, St. Louis | 127 | 48 | 54 | .325 |
| Jacobson, St. Louis | 120 | 45 | 70 | .325 |
| Ruth, Boston | 130 | 42 | 103 | .322 |
| Rice, Washington | 141 | 57 | 80 | .321 |
| Holman, Detroit | 146 | 57 | 74 | .320 |
| E. Collins, Chicago | 140 | 51 | 87 | .315 |
| Shorten, Detroit | 95 | 27 | 37 | .312 |
| Schlag, Boston | 113 | 30 | 43 | .306 |
| Packinpaugh, N. Y. | 122 | 45 | 89 | .305 |
| McIntosh, Boston | 129 | 40 | 83 | .305 |
| Johnston, Cleveland | 102 | 23 | 42 | .305 |
| Wingo, Philadelphia | 15 | 9 | 18 | .305 |
| Leibold, Chicago | 122 | 43 | 81 | .302 |
| Chie, Cleveland | 125 | 43 | 81 | .302 |
| Gardner, Cleveland | 159 | 54 | 67 | .300 |
| Chapman, Cleveland | 115 | 43 | 75 | .300 |
| K. Williams, St. Louis | 65 | 22 | 32 | .300 |
| Weaver, Chicago | 140 | 57 | 82 | .298 |
| Spaeder, Cleveland | 134 | 44 | 83 | .296 |
| Burns, Philadelphia | 126 | 40 | 82 | .296 |
| Caldwell, Boston | 39 | 7 | 21 | .296 |
| McMullin, Chicago | 69 | 20 | 31 | .294 |
| Griffith, Philadelphia | 17 | 5 | 8 | .294 |
| Baker, New York | 141 | 56 | 70 | .292 |
| Pratt, New York | 140 | 52 | 69 | .292 |
| C. Walker, Philadelphia | 125 | 46 | 47 | .292 |
| Gardill, Chicago | 115 | 41 | 54 | .292 |
| O'Neill, Cleveland | 123 | 39 | 46 | .292 |
| Judge, Washington | 135 | 51 | 83 | .290 |
| Menosky, Washington | 116 | 24 | 62 | .287 |
| Roth, Philadelphia | 111 | 42 | 65 | .287 |
| K. Williams, St. Louis | 65 | 22 | 32 | .287 |
| Kinney, Philadelphia | 57 | 18 | 11 | .287 |
| Fewster, New York | 81 | 24 | 28 | .287 |
| Schalk, Chicago | 131 | 24 | 57 | .287 |
| Lamar, Boston | 59 | 14 | 19 | .286 |
| E. Collins, Chicago | 140 | 51 | 87 | .286 |
| Wambarsch, Cleveland | 139 | 52 | 60 | .286 |
| Scott, Boston | 128 | 50 | 41 | .286 |
| Bodie, New York | 134 | 47 | 45 | .286 |
| Elmer Smith, Cleveland | 114 | 28 | 60 | .286 |
| Ellerbe, Washington | 28 | 10 | 13 | .286 |
| Pipp, New York | 138 | 52 | 74 | .286 |
| Pelch, Chicago | 135 | 50 | 68 | .286 |
| Fleisch, Washington | 80 | 21 | 18 | .286 |
| Lewis, New York | 141 | 50 | 152 | .286 |
| Ansmith, Detroit | 114 | 24 | 42 | .286 |
| Gharrett, Washington | 111 | 24 | 35 | .286 |
| Dugan, Philadelphia | 104 | 28 | 50 | .286 |
| Hooper, Boston | 125 | 40 | 76 | .286 |
| Witt, Philadelphia | 127 | 40 | 58 | .286 |
| F. Foster, Washington | 120 | 47 | 57 | .286 |
| Shannon, Philadelphia | 119 | 44 | 50 | .286 |
| R. Murphy, Washington | 79 | 22 | 19 | .286 |
| McNally, Boston | 23 | 4 | 11 | .286 |
| R. Jones, Detroit | 127 | 43 | 37 | .286 |
| Leonard, Washington | 71 | 19 | 26 | .286 |
| Burns, Philadelphia | 70 | 19 | 17 | .286 |
| Bagby, Cleveland | 37 | 8 | 8 | .286 |
| Hilshberg, Chicago | 113 | 14 | 48 | .286 |
| Nunamaker, Cleveland | 26 | 6 | 14 | .286 |
| Wood, Cleveland | 72 | 19 | 29 | .286 |
| Brookline, St. Louis | 67 | 19 | 26 | .286 |
| Geddon, St. Louis | 120 | 47 | 57 | .286 |
| Khmer, Detroit | 22 | 9 | 8 | .286 |
| Perkins, Philadelphia | 101 | 30 | 22 | .286 |
| Earl Smith, St. Louis | 88 | 22 | 21 | .286 |
| Kerr, Chicago | 39 | 48 | 12 | .286 |
| O'Doul, New York | 18 | 2 | 4 | .286 |

MERCEUR EXPECTS
SPLENDID TEAM

Southern College Has Some Fine
Material Out for Its Varsity
Basketball Five This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

MACON, Georgia—Notwithstanding the fact that Mercer University has not been represented on any Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association basketball court since 1916, it is more than likely that the 1920 five will surpass any produced heretofore. If the pre-season outlook is any criterion, the college really has a remarkable machine, one which will be a leading contender for the association's 1920 championship title.

Natural ability characterizes every man on the team. The whole outfit is skilled in its line and proves its teamwork at every scrimmage. The men work with a smoothness that has never been exceeded by a Mercer five, and the university is well known for the splendid teams it has heretofore produced. Two months' previous training will have every member of the varsity squad in trim for the hard schedule facing them, with a second team to work out the varsity which merits the work of the first team any time. Coach J. C. Clements has the men in charge and it is due to his training that the present machine has been developed. Coach Clements was himself for four years a member of the Mercer varsity squad.

Training for basketball began in the middle of November and continued steadily to the holidays. The work was rigid and the men scrimmaged for several hours daily. Aggressive play characterizes the whole team. Besides a system of training that is the most efficient any Mercer five has

PURDUE LOOKS
FOR FINE TEAMCoach Scanlon Expects to Have
Strong Football Squad Out at
Lafayette, Indiana, Next FallSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LAFAYETTE, Indiana—With the end of the intercollegiate conference football season, Purdue University's eleven finished one of the most successful seasons that it has had in several years and present indications are that the Old Gold and Black will be represented by a strong team next year. Coach A. G. Scanlon started the season with a squad of men who were mostly inexperienced, but before the season was over managed to mold them into a fast, aggressive team that was able to make a good showing against the stronger and more experienced teams that it met. In spite of the fact that the team won only two of the games on the hardest schedule that has ever been played by a Purdue team, no opposing team was able to run up a big score on Scanlon's men and they always gave a good account of themselves against the severest opposition.

Capt. K. W. Huffine '20, P. B. Church '20, M. M. Smith '20, and R. E. Mitchell '20 are the only men who will be lost to the team next year because of graduation. Huffine has been playing fullback, Church halfback, Smith end, and Mitchell center. The season just ended has marked a turning point in Purdue football and followers of the university are expecting its teams to make a showing in coming seasons. To be sure, not many games were won, but the playing was of that class which shows an improvement over the offensive and defensive of past years and the coach and student body are looking forward with encouragement to "next year." Several outstanding stars were developed during the season and with these as a nucleus, athletic authorities of the college are planning for a real team next year. Prominent among the men who made a name for themselves this year are F. J. Birk '22, R. F. Miller '22, E. B. Wagner '22, J. H. Quast '22, P. R. Macklin '22, Huffine, Mitchell, Smith, Church, and C. C. Stanwood '21.

What has made the prospects for a winning team next year most bright is the fact that the coach will have a large number of this year's freshmen to pick from. The first-year team this season was one of the best that has ever been collected at Purdue and several of its members will be ready to step into the vacant places on the varsity next fall. That there will be plenty of backfield material available is shown by the fact that the freshman varsity squad contained at least six backs whom the coaches considered as promising varsity material. Among these was C. J. Geiger '23, a fullback; N. M. Calhoun '23, another fullback; J. F. Andrews '23, a halfback; and punter and drop kicker of ability; D. R. and D. A. Field, both '23 and halfbacks, and E. L. Abramson '23, a quarterback. In addition to these backfield men, the coach will have Macklin and Wagner both regulars from this year's varsity. A number of fine candidates will be out for the end positions, including I. A. Beeher '23, E. H. Kirkland '23, O. F. Keller '23, O. E. Gule '23, and Quast of the 1919 team. These candidates are all experienced and will form a fast group of men from which the two ends will be selected. D. P. Frazer '23, W. R. Swan '23, E. W. Jackson '23, and N. O. Weber '23 will be the candidates for the guard and center positions, while W. L. Claypool '23, and J. R. Bryan '23 are the men who are expected to play at the tackle positions. Birk and Miller, both members of this season's team, will also be out for the tackle jobs.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION
PROGRESS OUTLINEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The meeting of the Society of Directors of Physical Education, which yesterday opened Collegiate Athletic Week, was devoted largely to a discussion of the possibilities of control of the undergraduate body in the development of universal athletic participation. In the morning the address of the president, Dr. Edwin H. Cady of University of Rochester, advocated the appointment of two committees—one to prepare a statement for general circulation in regard to the aims in physical education, including psychological development; the other to consider and report on the question of requiring tests of physical education and hygiene as a college entrance requirement. The formation of these committees was authorized by the society.

In the afternoon Dr. G. L. Meylan gave an address on the progress of physical education at Columbia University from the first attempts in 1897 to the elaborate required courses for first and second-year students of the present day, involving daily work and examination tests. Then T. N. Metcalf, former Columbia athletic coach and now physical director of Oberlin College, set forth an elaborate series of tests to be instituted in any colleges that might accept them. W. H. Geer of Harvard University told of the arrangements made there, involving required freshman participation in the study of hygiene and a choice of organized athletics, including football, basketball and baseball, as well as lesser sports.

In the evening Dr. J. H. McCurdy of the Y. M. C. A., who had charge of the athletics of the American expeditionary force, told of his tests in France and of what could be done in the colleges.

NEW RULES WILL
HELP YACHTINGInternational Conference at Yacht
Measurement in London Enacts
Some Splendid LegislationBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The international conference on yacht measurement which was held in London this year, completed its labors in five days and decided the form which the future international rating formula should take and also that certain existing classes of racing yachts should be recognized as international classes. When all is said and done the true test of international yacht-racing is not so much the perfect type of yacht which a rule may produce as the measure of international competition which it may secure. However perfect a rating formula may be in theory, it must fall in practice if insufficient entries are received from other countries in regattas which may be organized in any European yachting center. And that was the theory which guided the deliberations at the conference.

The decisions come to were that six existing classes should be recognized as international classes to which anyone in any country could build and that in addition there should be a revised and improved version of the old international Yacht Racing Union formula for all other classes. It was no easy matter for unanimous agreement to be arrived at by the delegates of the 11 nations which were brought together on the invitation of the British Yacht Racing Association. There were naturally conflicting interests. In the case of Denmark and Norway, there was the large fleet of racing yachts to be taken into account. France, Switzerland, and Finland had certain rules which their delegates were required to put forward and, in addition, there was the American rule which had numerous supporters. The third day it seemed as though the conference could never have an end. After thought and reflection, however, the tactful guidance of the chairman bore fruit and an agreement was in sight on the fourth day. It was actually arrived at the following day.

The most interesting feature of the conference was that after discussion there was a perfect unanimity in the decisions arrived at. And for that credit must be given to the infinite tact and courtesy of the chairman, W. P. Burton, a vice-president of the British Yacht Racing Association and an amateur helmsman of lengthy racing experience and the prospective helmsman of Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock in next year's races for the America's cup. Altogether five different rating rules were proposed to the conference for adoption. There was the Scandinavian rule and the old international rule upon which the former was based; there was the American universal rule, and the Swedish sail-area rule; and finally there was the British "Boat Racing Association" formula, which may best be described as a compromise between the American and the old "length and sail area" rule.

At the outset of the conference it was evident that the American rule could not lack supporters; an able exposition of its merits was made by the secretary of the Yacht Racing Association, Maj. B. Heckstall-Smith, who, with W. P. Burton, had made a tour in America and the Scandinavian countries to gather information which might be useful to the international conference. The delegates from Denmark and Norway, however, put up a strong plea for the modified form of the old international rule which had been devised during the war by the Scandinavian Yacht Racing Union; they pointed out that there were hundreds of yachts built under the old rule afloat in Danish and Norwegian waters which would be entirely eliminated if a new and untried rule were adopted by the conference. This plea carried weight, because when the American rule was put to the vote, it was lost by the narrow margin of one vote. As a result it was decided unanimously that the future international rule should be a modification of the pre-war rule; but so altered that there would be greater encouragement to produce yachts with greater beam, less sail area, less displacement and, generally, of a more wholesome type. A motion for a more widespread and tentatively agreed (subject to the concurrence of the advisory council composed of all the foremost British naval architects) which should secure the desired improvements.

The six international classes which were adopted in addition to the new rule were the 30 and 40-square-meter sail area Swedish restricted classes, known in Sweden as "Skargaardskryssare" classes; the 6.5 and 8.5-meter French restricted classes; an 18-foot racing class under the British Boat Racing Association rule devised by Maj. B. Heckstall-Smith, and a class of 12-foot one-design dinghies.

The number of classes under the new international rule will be fewer than under the old one; there will be classes of 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 19, and 23-meter rating and an "unlimited class" to include big yawls, ketches, and schooners. The old six-meter class or its equivalent under the new rule could not have been done away with; that class is the basis of too many important international trophy races.

The 11 nations represented at the conference were, taking them in alphabetical order, the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. Considering the different requirements of all these countries, it is a wonderful thing that so cordial and so unanimous an agreement should have been so quickly arrived at. The basis underlying the whole discussion was that yachts in

the future must be more economical to build and to keep up than they were in the past; they must not be mere racing machines, but vessels which will offer reasonable accommodation below decks, and the classes chosen must afford the greatest possibility of numerous entries from different countries. It is the considered opinion of nearly all the delegates to the conference that the decisions arrived at promise these results.

WINTER GOLFING
ON THE RIVIERAPlayers From All Sections of
the World Take Part in
This Famous Game ThereBy The Christian Science Monitor special
golf correspondent

NICE, France—In the general golfing scheme of things, which is essentially international, the winter season on the French Riviera plays a highly important part, and in the past it has always been regarded as one of the chief features of the play of the year. The courses on the French Mediterranean coast are not numerous, nor judged by the best American and British standards, are they anything like first class. This is not the fault of those who control them, for that climate, which in mid-winter is so delightful to the visitor, is all against the production of good turf and good putting greens. In recent years the authorities have striven hard to defeat the climatic influences in this respect, and the courses are vastly better now than they were a few years ago.

At Nice, Cannes, Monte Carlo, and other places, the golf clubhouses have become established

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRIMARY COTTON
GOODS STRENGTH

Position Similar to That After
the Civil War—Manufacturers
and Buyers Look For
Considerably Higher Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—
The close of the year finds the primary
cotton goods markets in the prob-
ably the strongest position they have
ever enjoyed since the days of the
Civil War. Not only is there no indi-
cation of any break in values in the
immediate future, but, despite the
admittedly abnormal and perilous
levels to which prices have risen,
there is every prospect that the mar-
ket will go higher before it goes
lower. In fact there is a very well-
defined conviction among both man-
ufacturers and buyers of goods that a
scarce for cotton yarn and cotton
cloth is likely to be seen shortly after
the period of stock-taking is over, and
considerably higher prices are looked
for.

Many of the merchants predict a
crash in values if any higher prices
are sought, but they continue buying
goods at these prices and in some
cases offer premiums over the market
level to secure favorable deliveries.
The fact of the matter is that almost
every one in cotton goods circles is
already in so deep at what he considers
abnormal price levels that he finds it
almost impossible to extricate himself.

Prosperous Position

It is easy to see why the cotton
goods business is likely to be prosper-
ous for a considerable time to
come. If once the possibility of a serious
curtailment of domestic consump-
tion is forgotten. The exports of cot-
ton goods for the 10 months ended
November 1 were approximately 10 per
cent of the total production of Ameri-
can mills. Imports only half balance
this total, which is so much greater
than the pre-war average as to give
cause for concern among domestic
consumers. Furthermore there has
been a cut of 11 per cent in the pro-
duction due to the reduction in the
weekly working schedule in the cot-
ton-manufacturing industry, and a
further cut of perhaps 10 per cent due
to labor shortage. The result is that
American consumers are getting only
about 70 per cent of the normal full
time production from domestic mills.
Cotton machinery manufacturers
working at full capacity are unable to
increase the spindleage more than 5
per cent a year, so that the only hope
of filling the gap between supply and
demand lies in the direction of im-
portations of goods, which are not prac-
ticable now because of the shortage of
goods in foreign countries.

No well-informed merchant ques-
tions these facts, but he cannot, ap-
parently, get rid of the instinctive
feeling that present prices are so
abnormal that they cannot last.

Print Cloth Activity

Acting on the belief that prices
would be higher and goods would be
much harder to buy after the first of
the year, many consumers of print-
cloth yarn goods were active during
the holiday week and pressure was
especially heavy for spot and early
goods. Premiums were offered for the
deliveries desired and prevailing
prices on some constructions rose a
full cent a yard over the level of the
previous week, bringing print cloth
in the gray to a basis of \$1.75 a pound.
Mills were so well sold ahead that
they were able to take very little of
this early delivery business, but buy-
ers were not to be denied and when
unable to get the delivery dates they
wanted, were willing to take the next
best that was available. Most of the
business was done on a February-
March basis, but some contracts taken
will run through April and into May.
One of the hopeful factors is the
absence, to a large degree, of the
speculative buying that was so much
in evidence last fall. Most contracts
placed last week were for customers
known to be holding the goods for
legitimate purposes through the regu-
lar trade channels.

Fine goods markets were quiet for
the week, the combed yarn fabric
manufacturers making no effort to
stimulate or attract business, and
buyers for the most part preferring to
wait until after inventory before add-
ing to their holdings.

PASSENGER LINERS
ARE TO BE SOLD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—
The sale of all Shipping Board pas-
senger liners, built and building, will
be considered at a meeting of the
directors to be held here. Plans for
the sale of former German liners are
already going forward.

The board officials explained that
the sale, if decided upon, would not
cause abandonment of any of the
steamer lines established or contem-
plated, since the purchase agreement
would include a provision that the
ships would have to be operated under
the American flag and in designated
services.

The Shipping Board controls 1623
ships with deadweight tonnage of
8,759,123 tons. Estimated deliveries
for December are placed at 137 ships
of 739,143 deadweight tons; for Jan-
uary 76 ships of 356,596 tons; and for
February 68 ships of 402,203 tons.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston
bank statement, as of December
27, shows the reserve excess \$2,025,
999, an increase of \$2,459,000.

NEW YORK STOCKS

| Yesterday's Market | Open | High | Low | Close |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Am Can | 140 1/2 | 141 1/4 | 140 3/4 | 141 1/4 |
| Am Can & P | 140 1/2 | 141 1/4 | 140 3/4 | 141 1/4 |
| Am Inter Corp | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Am Loco | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Am Smelters | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Am Sugar | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Am Tea | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Am Woolen | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Atl Gulf & W L | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Atchafalpa | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Bald Loco | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Beth Steel B | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Can Pac | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Cent Leather | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Chandler | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Chi M & St P | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Chino | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Corn Prods | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Crucible Steel | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Cuba Cane | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Cuba Cane pfd | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Endicott-John | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Gen Electric | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Gen Motors | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Goodrich | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Int Paper | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Inspiration | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Kennecott | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Marine | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Marine pfd | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Max Motor | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Midvale | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Mo Pacific | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| N Y N H & H | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| No Pacific | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Pan-Am Pet | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Penn | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Pierce Arrow | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Rep I & Steel | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Rem Type | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Roy Dutch N Y | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Sinclair | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| So Pacific | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Studebaker | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Texas & Pac | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Trans Oil | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Union Pacific | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| U S Smelting | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| U S Rubber | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| U S Steel | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Utah Copper | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Westinghouse | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Wills-Over | 102 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 103 1/4 |
| Total sales | 1,218,200 | | | |

| LIBERTY BONDS | Open | High | Low | Last |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Lib 3 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 4 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 5 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 6 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 7 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 8 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 9 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 10 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 11 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 12 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 13 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 14 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 15 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 16 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 17 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 18 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 19 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 20 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 21 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 22 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 23 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 24 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 25 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 26 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 27 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 28 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 29 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 30 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 31 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 32 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 33 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 34 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 35 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 36 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 37 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 38 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 39 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 40 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 41 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 42 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 43 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 44 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 45 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 46 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 47 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 48 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 49 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 50 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 51 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 52 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 53 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 54 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 55 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 56 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 57 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 58 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
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| Lib 69 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
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| Lib 71 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
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| Lib 75 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 76 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 77 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 78 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
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| Lib 80 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 81 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 82 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
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| Lib 88 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
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| Lib 94 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
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| Lib 98 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 99 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |
| Lib 100 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 1/4 |

| FOREIGN BONDS | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Open | High | Low | Last |
| Anglo-French 5s .. | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| City of Bordeaux 6s | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| City of Paris 6s.... | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Un King 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1921. | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 |
| Un King 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1922. | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Un King 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1923. | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Un King 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1927. | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
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| BOSTON STOCKS | | | | |

MUSIC

Music in Philadelphia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Rudolph Ganz and Carolina Lazzari were the artists of the Monday morning musical. Ganz is primarily a technician, and a tour-de-force of his own for the right hand was one of his principal contributions. He is not wanting in tender sentiment, but one's attention is first arrested by the extraordinary legerity and celerity of his fingering. It is a great deal to hear an artist who is strict with himself, and who despite the precision and the articulate lucidity of his playing has not gone too far in the direction of formalism. The one-hand exercise was styled "Capriccio," and the Paganini-Liszt "Campanella" was given with similar brilliancy and verve in the execution. Mme. Lazzari has a platform manner of confidence—not impudence or conceit—and she impresses the listener as being sure of her technique and equipped with every artistic resource that enforces a lyric appeal. In short, she is a knowing singer—yet part of her art it is to assume too convincingly the ingenuousness that made her delivery of Rinehart's familiar "When the Roses Bloom" effective.

A surprise was in store for those who filled the house for the Metropolitan Opera Company perform "La Bohème" with Orville Harrold announced for Rodolfo's part. Many of the devotees of bel canto said to themselves, "Oh, well, with Caruso gone, it will be a listless, lenten entertainment." Instead, it was possibly the best performance of the opera that this city has heard. In the first place, the balance was equally maintained, and the ensemble was singularly smooth and fluent, the performance moving forward as if nothing could go wrong, and nothing did. Genaro Papi now and then was a little too anxious to exhibit his instruments at the expense of the vocalists, but nearly all of the sounds that were sung held their own against those that were played. Best of all was the operatic performance of Orville Harrold. He has gone far since the days when Hammerstein brought him forward from the obscurity of day-labor at Indianapolis. In the midst of the great love-song to Mimi in the first act the audience seemed suddenly to become aware of the fact that this serenely easy performance of the favorite aria was going better than usual, though there was no following or ranting to advertise the singer. By the impassioned ear of the music, it was thoroughly realized that the song had been given exceptionally well, and the tremendous applause died away only to break out again, not once but several times. It was a demonstration to warm the heart of any singer. Frances Alda made a lovely Mimi, and Scotti in Marcel's part used his voice admirably and in action suited the diction superbly. Much of the comedy value of the act mirth of the Bohemian quartet.

Kreiser appeared with Damosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra, playing the Beethoven violin concerto. It was his most successful appearance here. The house gave him a welcome even exceeding that accorded at his own recital. His own cadenzas—written many years ago, he told me, and revamped now and then as the mood has moved—were examples of the nobility of his sort, and he put his finest efforts into the solitary voice of the instrument. He seemed to be playing not simply for his own artistic reputation but for the very status of musical art as a refining and mollifying power, to move peace and good will among men and to ally bellicose passion. The audience took his meaning, which to any acute musical intelligence was patent. At the close of the concerto it seemed as if the applause were interminable. Finally the orchestra itself rose and many in the audience rose with it in a spontaneous tribute to the player and to the virile, sincere, and exalted ideal of music that he impersonates. Afterward he said to me, "Such a reception touches me deeply, and nearly everywhere I go the audiences are wonderfully kind. I try to say my thanks upon my violin; that is my preferred mode of self-expression." The violin, by the way, was the Joseph Guarneri which he has used often of late years.

The orchestra played Vincent D'Indy's "Sinfonia Brevis de Bello Gallico," and the work did not make a favorable impression, even upon musicians whose appetite greeds greedily on dissonances. Mr. Damosch's loving care not only in the performance but in the program explanation did not disarm the critics. The work seemed about as ineffectual in its diffuse and sometimes dolorous prolixities as Debussy's unhappy and abortive tribute to King Albert; and in its martial moods, intended for a grandiose assertion of whatever glory remains in warfare it was better than stentorian bombast. Probably after this season it will be relegated to the dusty shelves of the unseen curios of music. The concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra—agreeably sans soloist—was in all points excellent. It began with Bach's "Shepherds' Pastoral" from the Christmas oratorio, giving us a lovely and seasonable conversation of the woodland with the strings. Then came the great fourth symphony of Brahms—a symphony so rich in thematic material, so profound in spiritual intent and content, that the effort posterity will be delving without coming to the bottom of it. An especial pleasure it is to recognize the outstanding merit of the new music that was played—namely, four sketches named "Notturno," "The White Peacock," "Clouds," "Bacchanale," written by Charles Tomlinson Griffes, an American, a teacher in the Hackley School for Boys at Tarrytown, New York. He has leaned strongly on Debussy and Stravinsky, to be sure, but he has never put his neck under their feet; there is no slavish subservience. The music is a texture of moods and atmospheres—the tone-coloring is vivid

and applied not by the tyro but by a learned practitioner. Mr. Griffes, in fact, was taught by Engelbert Humperdinck among his various preceptors, of whom the first was Mary S. Broughton, a piano teacher of Elmira, New York. He is sure to be heard from increasingly and still more impressively.

The orchestra's last outing was Liszt's second Hungarian rhapsody, which went with all the mad irrepressibility of the flight of a Tartar tribe, betwixt relieving intervals of languorous repose.

THEATERS

"Miss Millions" Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Miss Millions," a three-act comedy by R. H. Burnside, with music by Raymond Hubbell, presented at the Punch and Judy Theater, New York City, December 9, 1919. The cast: Mary Hope.....Valli Valli Horace Honeydew.....Raphy Holmes Timothy Bond.....Clayton White Jack Honeydew.....Vinton Freedley Ephraim Turt.....William Burress John J. Hawkins.....John Hendricks Mrs. Honeydew.....Louise Mackintosh Ethel Bradley Smith.....Vera Rosander Julia Joyce.....Jessie Standish

NEW YORK, New York—If one wanted additional proof that New York's congested condition had made itself felt in the theater there is no better example than that of "Miss Millions." Equipped with a cast which would be large on an ordinary stage, the attempt to squeeze 52 people into a bandbox playhouse becomes obviously ridiculous. The actors are not given a fair opportunity to do their best work, for even with balconies to accommodate the overflow, at times they barely escape stepping on each other's toes and falling over on the orchestra. It seems hardly fair, therefore, to pass final judgment on a play which is so handicapped for room that the effects of scenery and costume are practically lost in the melee.

"Miss Millions" is wholesome entertainment, though it can hardly be called refreshing, because of its stock situations and characterizations. Country relations have been so overdone in vaudeville and cartoons that they must show new developments in order to provoke mirth for a sophisticated audience. The story of a pretty waitress who refuses to marry a wealthy youth because of the difference in their positions, and accepts him when their fortunes are reversed, is the stuff that musical comedies have been made of frequently. Several clever songs and some original touches here and there do much to enliven the material and lift the piece out of the realm of the familiar from time to time. Miss Valli Valli and Vinton Freedley do excellent work in their duet, "If You'll Just Wait a Little While," the catch song of the play.

Miss Valli Valli dances better than she acts, like most musical comedy stars; while Mr. Freedley distinguished a conventional rôle by his sincerity. Mr. Holmes was a pleasing comedian who found mirth even in the stereotyped part of a woman-hater. He and the vivacious Miss Standish furnished more than their full share of the charm in the quartet "Dreams," which is the most refreshing bit of a not unusual score.

Frank Keenan Interviewed Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—Despite his long association with and affection for the stage, Frank Keenan believes that he has found in the picture play, in certain respects, a broader and potentially greater medium of expression.

"We thought," he said at his studio the other day, "that the modern theater of the spoken drama—a far cry from the unadorned stage of Shakespeare and the crudities of Molière's theater—was the acme of development. The presentation of a few plays a season, at a price within the means of the comparatively few, constituted the events of the year. But today every boy and girl, the poor man as well as the rich, can witness examples of the art of players whose names have long signified the best in the theater; and witness them not once or twice a season, but every week, every day, if so inclined. The range is without limit; it may run from the plays of simple, homely life to spectacles engaging the services of thousands of actors and costing fortunes to make."

The importance of the voice in drama to convey nice shades of meaning and provide the nuances that make an art of stage elocution, were suggested to Mr. Keenan.

"True," he said, "on the screen we do not have the human voice, but the screen has advantages peculiar to itself. It can reveal the actor's every thought in a character. In the spoken drama only those close to the stage may catch all its intonations and see all the finer details of facial and bodily expression, and grasp the full beauty and power of the thought the actor seeks to convey."

"But now every theater patron may see upon the screen all the details of thought and action that the actor wishes to portray. The faculty that makes great artists greater is given full play, namely, pantomimic expression. Some artists have been successful because of special vocal merits, but more have stood out by reason of their command of the art of pantomime when words became relatively feeble. "I may be pardoned for mentioning one of my rôles on the speaking stage. I had a pause of seven minutes in which I said not a word. My whole thought was given to the audience through a tense stillness and the changing expressions on my face. Many critics spoke of that as the best work of my stage career, but if so, it was my best because it gave me opportunity to employ a branch of dramatic art too seldom used in the theater."

Mr. Keenan also admires the realism of the movie backgrounds—real mountains, real masses of people, actual snow on the peaks, unadorned "dobe" on the deserts, the cathedral forests

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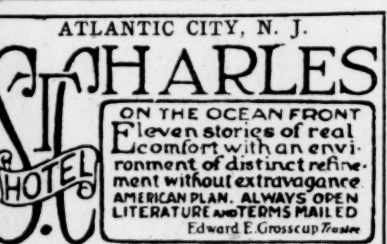
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with their green-clad pillars, the dashing, crystal-clear brooks, the birds and flowers of the fields, the fury of the storm—all these, and actual scenes from the Orient to the Occident have the great merit of esthetic and educational value. The inspiration in these backgrounds for the actor and the ever-changing interest they give to cinema acting are not only welcome, but provide him with constant stimulation to new thought and achievement.

SHIP CANAL OPPOSED Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Directors of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce will be asked at their next meeting to launch a campaign opposing construction of the proposed ship canal around the rapids of the St. Lawrence River, on the ground that the need does not justify the expense which investigation and construction would entail.

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SUBSTITUTE FOR MILITARY TRAINING

New York State Reconstruction Commission Proposes Summer Camps Where Boys Would Spend Two Weeks Each Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Summer camps under state auspices, established and maintained with state funds, where all boys in the State between specified ages will spend two weeks during the summer months, are advocated by the State Reconstruction Commission as an adequate substitute for the present state military training law.

The commission asserts that the same end is sought by both methods, the training of the boys to helpful citizenship; a certain spirit of helpfulness and good to the community and an instinct of helpfulness to the state in contrast to egotism and self-preservation. But the commission holds that military training under the present law has the opposite effect.

"The camp plan," says Dr. Felix Adler of the commission, "plants its seed indirectly and lets it grow; the military training law tries to plant, full grown, a big thought, without letting the boys realize for themselves the why and wherefore."

Time Called Insufficient
The law requires all boys between 14 and 18 years to go into an armory an hour and one-half each week for "definite military instruction and adequate physical education." Dr. Adler says this limited time is not sufficient to train adequately. The law, he says, puts instruments of military training into the boys' hands and tells them: "Your country may need you to fight for it some day. You must be perfect in the use of these so that you may be ready."

But it is argued, the boy dislikes such requirements when they are presented to him as his "duty." Dr. Adler says the boy requires the wholehearted wish to sacrifice before that sacrifice can fulfill its purpose. "And for this," says Dr. Adler, "back of it all must be the spirit of love. Does unwilling jerking up and down of cold instruments produce this? I believe it really produces a feeling of condescension. The boy is doing some one a favor by going through with it. He superciliously comes to his hour and a half of training, gets through with the least possible amount of effort and energy and promptly forgets it till the next week."

Boy Communities
The camps, Dr. Adler believes, would imbue the boy with an ideal of service to his community and himself, present service to his country as a privilege rather than a duty, and as the "natural outlet for his physical, mental and moral well-being."

The camps would be boy communities, the camp life touching all phases of the boy's intellectual and character development, and "every kind of physical training," so conducted as to develop in him a democratic feeling of comradeship. The boy would be regarded as a future citizen, a definite unit of the Nation, and Dr. Adler believes such training would give him an ideal of usefulness that he never had before. He points out that the boys at camp might be permitted to develop some tract of farm land or bit of forestry, thus giving them a consciousness of accomplishment.

"When not at camp, the boy's physical well-being would be kept up by adequate physical training," says the commission. But not military training as now practiced. Dr. Adler says statistics prove that technical military training does not develop physical perfection; the program should include all sorts of games "and a thorough application of a scheme for the teaching of hygiene and physical exercise."

Last year administration of the military training law cost \$354,000. It is claimed that it reaches less than one-third of the persons for whom it is intended, because it exempts boys engaged in industries essential to the State.

PROHIBITION BENEFITS PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Convictions for drunkenness reported by the Bureau of Statistics for Alberta have been reduced by 85 per cent since the passing of the Alberta Liquor Act, according to a statement made by Dr. J. G. Shearer at the convention of the Alberta Social Service League. The speaker claimed that while absolute and complete success had not been attained, the good results of prohibition had been conspicuous and significant and warranted Alberta going on to still better and more general anti-liquor legislation.

Mrs. L. C. McKinney, M. L. A., supported the latter contention, stating that prohibition in Alberta had undoubtedly been a success, if not an unqualified success. It had done what it was intended to do in at least four important respects, she said. Consumption of liquor in the Province had been greatly reduced. This was the first great purpose of the act. The second purpose had been attained through the material reduction in the amount of drunkenness, this being particularly evident in the prairie towns.

Crime had been reduced as shown by fewer inmates in the jails. Lethbridge jail is crowded at present, but other lockups in the southern part of the Province have been closed, and their inmates sent to Lethbridge. In Edmonton the police administration had saved \$105,000, and in Calgary \$32,361 through prohibition. The raising of the standard of home life in the

Province, Mrs. McKinney pointed out as the fourth great result. Money that was formerly spent over the bars is now being used to purchase flour and boots, and in the south, feed for stock.

A delegation from the convention waited upon the Alberta Government requesting it to take steps as soon as possible to secure a referendum on the importation of liquor, under the terms of the Canada Temperance Act, this referendum to be taken, if possible, simultaneously with other provinces. The league will interview the government later when the sub-executive has had time to deal with other matters in connection with the liquor act, and it is expected that among the amendments sought will be one limiting the number of liquor prescriptions that physicians may issue.

GENERAL STRIKE OF TEACHERS AVERTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island—The threatened general strike of school-teachers in Prince Edward Island will not take place, and at the close of the present school year next June the increased salaries demanded by the Teachers' Union will be paid. The schedule submitted by the Teachers' Union calls for a minimum salary of \$625 for men in village schools who hold first-class licenses and \$506 for men who hold second-class licenses; the minimum for women teachers in villages is to be \$537.50, and \$450 for holders of first and second-class licenses, respectively. In rural schools \$506 is to be the minimum for men with first-class licenses, and \$481 the minimum for those with second-class papers only, while the minimum for women holding the higher license is to be \$450, and for those with second-class licenses \$425.

The strike which has now been averted was first under consideration some months ago. When the Arsenal government was defeated during the summer, however, and the Bell government succeeded to office, the teachers decided to give the new ministers reasonable time to consider the salary question. Finally, notice was served on the administration that the strike would begin on December 9 if a proposal satisfactory to the teachers was not forthcoming. The government then announced that the teachers' demands would be met but not until the next school year. To this the teachers replied that the increase must be effective from the beginning of 1920. For a time it seemed probable that the strike would take place, unless this latter demand was met, but, eventually, the union decided to accept the government's offer.

SUGAR FACTORY IN JAMAICA PLANNED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Sir Francis Watts, head of the Imperial Department of Agriculture in the West Indies, has prepared a memorandum now presented to the Legislative Council here on the plan to erect a central sugar factory in the east of the island, in the parish of St. Thomas. The factory proposed, for which the government would advance the capital would produce 5000 tons of sugar in a season of about six months, beginning normally in early spring.

The estimate for this factory was at first for the sum of £195,000, but to this £25,000 was later added. Of the total sum the cost of the factory, machinery of the distillery and of the erection was put at £130,000, but when provisional tenders were called for, nothing less than £150,000 was offered. Therefore the total sum required for such a factory must be taken at £240,000, equal to £48 per ton capital outlay on the projected output.

Interest and sinking fund were fixed at 10 per cent. Two and a half per cent was put as a reserve fund; thus there are charges of £6 per ton to be taken into account before there can be any profit. To this must be added the cost of manufacture and haulage. The committee put this at £4 10s. per ton, a figure which Sir Francis Watts thinks is low. The price paid for canes would vary with the price of sugar per ton. When the latter was £12, the canes would cost £6 for the amount to produce the ton of sugar.

TEXAS CAMPAIGN OF DRY LAW EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—A campaign of education rather than a campaign of prosecution has been decided on by the Attorney-General's Department as the best means of securing enforcement of the new prohibition laws in Texas.

Hard ciders have been sold in Texas for years, and under the old laws little attention was paid to them. In most cases it has been found that dealers now selling these beverages are not aware that they are violating the statute, and when this fact is brought to their attention, they discontinue the sale. Practically all the unlawful beverages now being sold in Texas were in the State at the time the law was passed.

FRUIT JUICES SUPERVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The Kansas pure food department has begun a campaign against marketing of "fruit juice" products not made from fruits. The pure food officials say they found some widely advertised "fruit juices" which were not fruit derivatives. The department has warned manufacturers that if "fruit juices" are found in Kansas in 1920 which do not actually contain juice of the fruit, prosecution and confiscation will follow.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BOARDS PROPOSED

In Manitoba District School System Has Proved Great Obstacle to Educational Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The establishment of municipal school boards in the Province of Manitoba to replace the individual school board for every school district is strongly advocated in a recent pamphlet published by the Department of Education.

In areas in the United States, it is declared, where it has obtained, the district unit has proved an almost insurmountable obstacle to educational progress. School consolidation and the establishment of rural high schools have proved exceedingly difficult where local boards and district lines have to be considered. The local jealousy, parsimony, and individual indifference have contributed their share to the opposition now prevalent. With the passing of pioneer conditions this opposition came more and more into evidence. The people demanded better schools and better teachers. Larger and more centrally controlled systems became desirable.

System Inefficient

The separate organization for each of the districts in a municipality or county was seen to be wasteful and inefficient. A municipality might contain from 12 to 50 distinct school districts each operating its own little school. But there was no cooperation. Concerted action was impossible—it took too much time to arrange it. Yet the interests of the various districts were identical. The remedy was found in the merger or union of all the districts in the municipality under a single school board with one or two trustees elected from each ward. This kept control in the hands of the people, but the resultant cooperation made possible a better, a more business-like solution of the problems involved. Communities were quick to see the advantages of the new plan, and its growth was rapid.

Canada also offers evidence regarding municipal school boards. For some years the scheme has been in operation in British Columbia. Dr. Alexander Robinson, Superintendent of Education in that Province, says: "The municipal school system has worked exceptionally well. I had some misgivings at first as to how it would work out, especially in view of the fact that before the introduction of the school bill embodying the changes, the municipalities had not been in any way consulted. After the end of one year, however, from the passing of the act, any doubts that I may have had were dispelled. The act has worked admirably, and I am quite sure there is not a municipality in the Province that would wish to go back to the old district school board system."

Municipal Boards Successful

Municipal school boards have been in operation for some years in the municipalities of East and West Kildonan, in the Province of Manitoba. The plan has been noted for its success there.

Under the new system a school board of from 10 to 15 members is elected, representing the whole of the municipality, and the work attracts the best men in the community. Enlarging the administrative unit in no case lessened the willingness to serve. In fact the bigger job is an increased attraction. The city of Winnipeg, for example, has no difficulty in enlisting the services of its best citizens for the work. East and West Kildonan have had a similar experience. The board will have as secretary an executive officer who will be an executive officer as well as a skilled teacher.

Under the municipal school board better buildings may be looked for, better equipment in these buildings, and a more logical location of the school sites. Sufficient interest will be taken in the matter of school grounds to insure fencing, proper and permanent laying out, and planting and care of trees and shrubs. The school environment of the country child will be in no way inferior to that of his city brother. The larger board will make proper provision for caretaking.

Better Teachers Attracted

The Hon. Dr. Thornton, Minister of Education, contends that with the municipal school board will come better teachers, well equipped for their work, and with longer tenure of office. At present the rural municipalities of Manitoba are merely training areas for the teachers of the larger schools. "A good teacher," says Dr. Thornton, "will not endure the petty annoyances of the district system where on a single ratepayer with a grievance may compel her dismissal. And with the municipal school board will come better salaries for teachers, with reasonable schedules based on effectiveness and length of service. At the present time, the city of Winnipeg can and does draw into its service any teacher in the Province who appears to be doing work above the average. The wealthy parents follow good teachers, but if democracy is to endure we must have strong teachers on the land. Then, too, the larger unit will make possible the engagement of the itinerant specialist who will bring expert teaching of agriculture, domestic science, manual training, music and art to every boy and girl on the Canadian prairies.

It will also be possible to provide a municipal high school at a convenient point, which all the children of the area will have the privilege of attending. Such a board might also provide a residence for pupils living at a distance."

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CHICAGO LABOR PARTY PLANS Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago Labor Party announces that it will nominate candidates for the City Council in each of the 35 wards of the city. Petitions are now being circulated to secure the signatures necessary to place the party's candidates on the ballot at the primary election to be held on February 24.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

JAMES FORBES' NEW COMEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Famous Mrs. Fair," four-act comedy by James Forbes, presented by Henry Miller, and featuring Miss Blanche Bates and Mr. Miller, at the Henry Miller Theatre, New York City, evening of December 22, 1919. The cast:

NEW YORK, New York.—Here is true comedy, written with keen insight into contemporary affairs and played with notable skill. As a play it surpasses current rivals and approaches the best that American dramatists have done. And it is played, in at least three roles, in a manner worthy of the best traditions of American acting. The story of the piece is perhaps overlong for full statement here. It is no longer, of course, the story of most four-act plays, but there is in it so much that arrests attention and kindles thought that only a brief summary is possible. The better the play the longer it should take to tell its story.

Question as to Career

Mr. Forbes has asked one question. He has not said, "It is impossible for a woman of public affairs to serve her family faithfully," but he has asked, "Is it not at least worth while for a woman to pause and think of her family before she sets out on a public career?"

At once feminists will read into this question a blow at the modern woman's right to her place in the public sun, an old-fashioned defense of the conjugal relation which centers all the affections and duties around the hearthstone.

But they need not pass final judgment that Mr. Forbes is striving to turn back the hands of the clock of progress, until they have sat through his four-act argument. For two acts they will be taken off their guard by a series of comedy scenes, written and played lightly, and picturing with deft touches the return of Mrs. Fair from her four years' majorship in a unit in France, her assumption of the much-applauded prerogative of a nation-wide lecture tour, and her husband's gradual alienation from her while this backing in the public eye increases the drift of the mother away from her family. A few men in the audience applaud when Jeffrey Fair orders Nancy Fair not to sign the lecture contract; many women clap their hands when Nancy, at once, signs it. All well and good, say the feminists. Reasoning solely with the intellect, they deny the husband's right to restrict the career of his wife.

The Home Fires Languish

But in the last two acts Mr. Forbes strikes under the feminist's guard and touches her heart. While mother has appeared on scores of platforms and in hundreds of newspapers throughout the land, her family has been disintegrating. Father has carried on with a designing widow. Responsibility for that, of course, can only be fixed on the mother by the presumption that when the cat's away the mouse must play, which, outside of a play with an argument to prove, remains merely a presumption based on individual character. Jeffrey philandered while Nancy was away, not because of any unwritten rule that absence must make the husband's heart wander, but because Jeffrey, despite his generously good qualities as a gentleman, had that streak in him. There was more excuse for the daughter, Sylvia, who could not know, or only be fixed on the mother by the presumption that when the cat's away the mouse must play, which, outside of a play with an argument to prove, remains merely a presumption based on individual character. Jeffrey philandered while Nancy was away, not because of any unwritten rule that absence must make the husband's heart wander, but because Jeffrey, despite his generously good qualities as a gentleman, had that streak in him. There was more excuse for the daughter, Sylvia, who could not know, or only be fixed on the mother by the presumption that when the cat's away the mouse must play, which, outside of a play with an argument to prove, remains merely a presumption based on individual character.

Meanwhile, the son had married a stenographer. Many men do that, and the class argument against it that Mr. Forbes allowed to intrude into his early scenes was objectionable, though probably inevitable. It did not prove that the mother's absence had seriously involved the son. Again, it must be said that the mother's best proves his point by the daughter.

Mother and Daughter

When Mrs. Fair returns, of course, she gradually learns that her family is on the point of falling apart. Sylvia brings it home to her that Sylvia, whose true self is hidden beneath the veneer of a brief but vivid career among the cabarets, under the expert tutelage of Gillette, lecture tour manager for the mother. This scene between mother and daughter, the latter indignant against the mother's criticisms of her new friends, the former just awakening to the realization of her own responsibility in leaving the daughter to the mercy of those friends, is one of the most moving among a number of stirring scenes. It is followed by the mother's decision not to make another tour and by Gillette's success in persuading Sylvia to run away with him, thus protecting him against prosecution for inability to account for the proceeds from the Fair lectures.

Here Mr. Forbes had only one way, apparently, to resolve his plot into a happy ending. Sylvia had to be brought back, and through her the father and mother must be reunited once more, a divorce avoided and the family gathered together again. How he does it may be left to the playgoer to find out. The method is effective, though perhaps a bit theatrical and arbitrary.

But there is so little of the theatrical in the piece, and so much that is human and true to the everyday folks around us, that one should not go out of his way to make complaints. Inter-

esting in its every moment, even while the first act is rather dragging its way toward the plot, the piece is acted with positive brilliance by Miss Bates, Miss Gilmore, and Mr. Miller, and with uncommon proficiency by all the others.

Miss Bates and Mr. Miller are probably grateful to Mr. Forbes for such roles, rich in smiles and tears, firmness and tenderness. They have learned by long experience how best to express both. They are the kind of actors who think. Sometimes Mr. Miller is a bit too diligent in attention to stage business, somewhat inclined to emphasize his points by obviously planned use of magazine, match or what not. He is best, perhaps, when the emotion within him is deep, which may also be said of Miss Bates, though the quality of her light comedy in the first two acts is refreshing.

Miss Gilmore took a rôle which a less capable player might have left a mere "flapper," and made of it a genuine child whose character development one could watch with keen interest and sympathy. Without a particle of that recourse of the less intelligent actor, staginess, she depicted in graphic manner the transformation of the Sylvia who was the unspoiled child of the family into the Sylvia who had allowed her true metal to become tarnished by association with the city's dross. In "Up From Nowhere" she showed signs of uncommon ability; in one stride she has now reached the heights among those who know how to act youth. It may be noted that she is the daughter of Frank Gilmore, secretary of the Actors Equity Association.

The association of Mr. Miller with Miss Bates is an excellent thing for the theater. One can imagine Mr. Miller's joy when he found this Forbes comedy. It helps to continue the reputation of the Henry Miller theater as a house of comedy. May Mr. Forbes bring more to it. Things are looking brighter along Broadway.

GIRETTE'S NEW COMEDY IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Le Moyen Dangeux," comedy by Marcel Girette, produced at the Théâtre des Arts, Paris. The cast:

PARIS, France.—The theme of this play is surely dangerous, but during the fourth act everything arranges itself to the satisfaction of the dramatic personae and of the public, and honor and morality are saved. Suzanne Valjas adores her father, a widower, and is in great distress when she understands with that unequalled keenness of intuition reserved to daughters who are the friends of their parents, that he is about to fall a prey to the smiles and wiles of Claude Lynès, an unscrupulous coquette. She resolves to save him from such a calamity and resorts to a dangerous means in order to win her point.

Suzanne has a suitor named Raoul Gersac. He asks her to marry him once again and she accepts on the condition that he will win Claude Lynès away from her father. Raoul, although nonplussed, accepts the singular bargain, so great is his devotion to Suzanne. She nevertheless experiences qualms before the ease with which he substitutes himself in the place of her father in the favors of the adventuress. But all ends quite happily to the accompaniment of wedding bells in the last act.

Mr. Girette has revealed much talent in defending this curious theme, yet one might reproach him with being a writer but not a dramatic author. His play is written exquisitely, in pure French, with the most delicate of literary effects. The details of this comedy are, moreover, excellent, and it was played with much talent by Mr. Leitner of the Comédie Française, who personified Valjas. To the impersonation of Suzanne Miss Coulomb lent much charm and ingenuousness. Mr. Leon Cosset interpreted the rôle of Raoul Gersac and revealed comic gifts not quite suited to his rôle. Miss Nadia Charlane lent her beauty to the all but irresistible Claude Lynès.

THEATRICAL NOTES

A little theater has been completed at the University of Kentucky. There are seats for 112 persons, and a small, well-equipped stage. E. C. Mable, professor of English at the university, is to be in charge. A season of modern one-act plays is soon to be opened.

John Barrymore may appear in New York next spring in a revival of "Richard III." After that Arthur Hopkins talks of presenting him in "Romeo and Juliet." Lionel Barrymore is preparing to appear in New York in Brieux's "The Red Robe."

"Welcome, Stranger," a post-war comedy by Aaron Hoffman, is being presented at the Cohan Theater, Chicago, this week.

The New Dunbar Theater, a playhouse for Negroes, has been opened on Broad Street, Philadelphia, with a stock company playing "Within the Law" as the first attraction.

The Authors League and the Producing Managers Association, American organizations with headquarters in New York, have agreed upon a standard contract to be entered into between producers and playwrights, in the United States.

Edward Childs Carpenter's new comedy, "Romeo and Jane," is to be presented in New York by John Golden. The same manager also has in preparation a new comedy by Winchell Smith, called "The Wheel."

MOSCOVITCH, THE NEWEST SHYLOCK

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A clear day in the fall, and the sun shining in the Square. Although it is barely one

the pure love of the profession, but "the whip of necessity," as he himself expresses it. At the age of 19 he had his parents to support.

Like most Russians he feels convinced that suffering has been his great teacher, and that suffering is the mother of greatness, of genius even.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Malcolm Arbuthnot, New Bond Street, London

Maurice Moscovitch in "The Merchant of Venice"

o'clock, outside the Court Theater a double row of expectant theatergoers line the courtyard, from street to stage door. They form an alley through which presently the commanding figure of a tall man passes. He is heavily built, clean-shaven, with a strong, grave face that lights to gentleness. He is dressed in a dark, tweed suit and soft hat; none recognize him, few could, for Maurice Moscovitch and Shylock are as the poles asunder, in bearing as well as in appearance.

As he passes through the doorway and up the stone staircase to his dressing room, he turns to give gracious welcome. At once the race is evident—the stature of the man, his gravity, and the reserve which characterizes this artist, born of the Russian poor.

Has Acted Since Childhood

An artist born, an actor always. His parents knew nothing of the theater, but he acted as soon as he could stand, and by the time he was eight years old, he was on the stage playing child parts. At the age of 18, Maurice Moscovitch was cast for the old men's parts, because, to use his own words, "of my great height, and because of my big voice."

His first move was to the United States, where he played in Russian for four years, to the large Russian colony established in New York. He next went to South America, where he played in Yiddish and in Russian in plays by all the great Russian authors, and also in translations into Russian. He remained in America 20 years, and finally came to London.

At the Pavilion, Mile End, he played in Russian and in Yiddish, Shylock among other parts, and it was while he was playing there that Mr. James Bernard Fagan saw him act, and first approached him. The offer was an astounding one, for Moscovitch was asked to play Shylock in English, knowing nothing of the tongue. He thought it over, he knew what the study would involve, and that it meant not learning to speak the language by degrees, but to speak from the start blank verse, Shakespeare's verse. The offer was accepted.

His First Rôle in English

To use Maurice Moscovitch's own words: "It shows what can be done by determination and perseverance." It meant a stern retirement and ceaseless study, but Moscovitch played Shylock at the Court for the first time in English, when he first spoke this language before any public.

In explaining his conception of the part, Moscovitch remarked that he has never seen Shylock acted. To this he attributes the amazing originality of his performance. He has not endeavored to follow such masters as Kean, Irving, or others; he has not built his rendering of the part upon acting tradition, nor upon any lines laid down by scholars. He had rather staid to go upon in his close study and understanding of the Jewish character, and his close contact with the Jew during all his years. Out of this, and out of his close appreciation of the Jew of the text, he evolved "the Jew that Shakespeare drew," the most natural performance conceivable.

The question whether he is ambitious to go into management has been put to him and Moscovitch has answered "No." In his opinion an artist should devote all his time and thought to his profession, and leave the cares of management to another; cares which must necessarily interfere with, and seriously affect, true art. As for Moscovitch's incentive in his career, it has been neither ambition nor even

MOLIERE COMEDY REVIVED IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," comedy by Molière, revived in London at the Duke of York's Theater, by the Anglo-French Society. The cast:

Le Maître de Musique.....De Mery Une Musicienne.....Miss Zoe Windley Le Maître à Danser.....Gaston Ravinal Danseur.....Miss Sylvia Caldwell M. Jourdain.....Gaston Ogier Premier Laquais.....Edwin Oxley Deuxième Laquais.....William Abbott Le Maître d'Armes.....J. A. Daye Le Maître de Philosophie.....Fernand Le Maître Tailleur.....André Cernay Nicole.....Mlle. Edmée Dornieul Mme. Jourdain.....Mme. Georgette Debray Cleonte.....André Randall Covielle.....Saint Vallon Lucille.....Mlle. Josette d'Angelly Dorimene.....Mlle. Claire Morny

LONDON, England.—On the last occasion when we saw "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," owing to an unfortunate seat at the back of the pit where the view was cut off by the low-hanging dress circle, we only saw his legs and heard his voice. But that was enough and more than enough, for the legs were the legs, and the voice was the voice of the great Coquelin aîné, and between them they gave one a perfect idea of M. Jourdain.

On November 11, the great French classic was again presented in London at the Duke of York's Theater, and under the auspices of the Anglo-French Society. This time M. Jourdain was played by Mr. Gaston Ogier, who played it extremely well under great disadvantages, for it would be difficult to find anyone less fitted by nature for the rôle.

One picture, and is surely less to picture, M. Jourdain as plump, untidy, and fatuously vain. Mr. Ogier is tallish, thinish, naturally graceful in his movements, and remarkably intelligent-looking. So that in the scene with the dancing master, instead of M. Jourdain appearing ridiculous in his attempts to be graceful, we saw a graceful gentleman obviously doing his best to look awkward.

And as it was with his limbs, so it was with his face; he was not altogether convincing in his attempts to look a fool. Moreover he could not help looking rather fine in his rôle.

But what Mr. Ogier did succeed in doing, and after all that was his great object, was to show us, through his own appreciation of them, the broad and excellent humors of a famous French classic.

If "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" is scarcely Molière's masterpiece, or even one of them, it is excellent, if prolonged, fooling. They linger over their drama in those old days, as they did over their dinner, and on can imagine the Grand Monarch lingering and laughing long over the humors of the piece as played by his favorite company of singers and musicians.

The comedy is also interesting to students of the drama, inasmuch as it is written by an actor for actors, and like all such plays—all really good plays, in fact—it acts so very much better than it reads. To be appreciated to the full, it must be seen on the stage.

"THE DUCHESS OF MALFI" REVIVED

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Duchess of Malfi," drama by John Webster, revived by the Phoenix Society, at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, London. The cast:

Ferdinand, Duke of Calabria.....Robert Farquharson Cardinal, his brother.....Nicholas Hannen Antonio Bologna.....Nicholas Hannen Delio.....Murray Kinnell Daniel de Bosola.....William J. Rea Castuccio.....Frederick Harker Marquess of Pescara.....Robert Atkins Count Malatesta.....Basil Gordon Rodrigo.....Ivan Samson Silvio.....Claude Allister Grisolan.....J. Adrian Byrne Doctor.....Joseph A. Dodd The several madmen.....Claude Allister, Frederick Harker, Leonard Schick, Richard Grenville, Ivan Samson, J. Adrian Byrne, A. D. Drew, F. Bushopp Cardinal's Servant.....Alec Showden The Duchess of Malfi.....Cathleen Nesbitt Carola.....Florence Buckton Julia.....Edith Evans

LONDON, England.—The "Phoenix," a well-named society which has been formed for the reproduction and representation of some of the lesser known and oftentimes long neglected plays in the British national repertory, gave the first production of its first season at the Lyric Theater on November 23 and 24.

Compared With Shakespeare

The play chosen was John Webster's grim drama of Elizabethan times, "The Duchess of Malfi," a tragedy that approaches in intensity and power the great tragedies of Shakespeare. Indeed, it is only, perhaps, in technical knowledge and breadth of general outlook that it falls short of the best work of the master. John Webster, giant though he was, had not the broad and buoyant outlook of Shakespeare, nor had he, obviously, Shakespeare's advantages of practical stage knowledge. But all the same he had great ideas of tragedy and grand ways of expressing them.

Briefly, the plot of the play is as follows: The Duchess of Malfi, a great and noble lady in every sense of both words, is a widow. She has two brothers—one, Ferdinand, a duke, the other a cardinal; and both of them prime ingredients for tyranny and cunning. For their own private reasons, not altogether unconnected with her private fortune, they are neither of them anxious for their sister to marry again, and tell her so in a well-chosen and obviously studied words, through which she easily sees.

Unfortunately for their plans, and still more so for herself, the Duchess is already very much in love with one Antonio, "a good man," and a steward of her household. Being a high-spirited and dignified lady with far too much character to let petty fears for her personal dignity and safety stand in the light of her own happiness, no sooner have her brothers taken their departure than she sends for Antonio and then there proposes marriage to him, as becomes the greater to the lesser. After some demur due to genuine modesty and humility Antonio accepts her and they are secretly married.

The Secret Marriage

This secrecy, even more than the marriage, is their undoing; for the duke and the cardinal have placed a spy, or, as he prefers to call himself, "an intelligencer," at her court, in the person of one Bosola, for whom they have procured his appointment as master of the duchess' horse. The duchess becomes a mother, which event he, through his trickery, discovers. He, of course, informs Duke Ferdinand, who, equally of course, at once presumes that his sister has dishonored herself and that is worse, her brother. In the fashion of "the good old times," Ferdinand at once begins to lay his plans for her punishment in the most brutal manner.

He gets his sister into his clutches after she has been, rather casually, left alone by her husband, for Antonio, though good and honest, is a fool. Then Ferdinand begins his series of tortures, aiming them at first, rather at the duchess' mind than her body. We will not attempt to describe in detail all the devices he employs to break her spirit, an attempt which does not succeed. Finally, a release as welcome to the audience as it must have been to the duchess, she is strangled, as are all her children, by her faithful maid and companion, Carola.

From now on the play becomes somewhat of an anti-climax. Ferdinand loses his reason, or becomes sane! It is really difficult to know which, for his illusion that he is a ravening wolf is very much nearer the truth about his character than his previous conviction that he was an instrument of righteous vengeance. The cardinal retains his coolness and his cunning until the last possible moment, when he shows himself a contemptible coward. Bosola, sickening of his dirty work, repents and is determined to do what he can to help Antonio, but only succeeds in killing him by mistake. The other characters all kill each other by chance or on purpose, and at the end of the play the stage is in as gruesome a condition as it is at the close of "Hamlet."

A Heratio, too, is present in the person of Delio, stalwart and faithful friend to Antonio, who leads on the one surviving son of the Duchess; and who will make it his business to see that the boy gets his rights; a truly Shakespearean end to the tragedy.

The irresistible rush of a great tragedy founded mainly upon a false impression made upon a singularly small and mean character—his craft was to present this in the form of a play. The real greatness of the play lies in its characterization and what, for want of a better word, we may call the dialogue, for much of the written and spoken word has grandeur.

The characterization, especially that of the three principal characters, is masterly and worthy of Shakespeare himself. The duchess is as pathetic, beautiful, gracious, and tender a character as is to be found even amongst his peerless women. Her last words to Carola are of the same sublime simplicity in art that characterizes the description of Falstaff's last scene in "Henry V."

The duchess was played, and beautifully played, by Miss Cathleen Nesbitt, who, though at the outset a little too placid, and missing certain little notes of naturalness, eventually realized to the full the pathos, and in a very large measure, the grandeur of the character.

A grim pendant to the duchess in point of character drawing is Bosola, the key to whose nature may perhaps be found in his own words: "The subtlest folly proceeds from the subtlest wisdom; let me be simply honest." Bosola is, in a sense, honest in his very villainy. He does not deceive himself. He is an "intelligencer" as he calls it, and his simplicity betrays him at the end, when he would turn from evil to good and save Antonio. A more subtle villain would never have killed him by mistake. He was splendidly played, and the light melancholy strain throughout by William Rea, who is an undoubted acquisition to the London stage. He is scarcely a versatile or malleable actor—his pronounced personality prevents him from being that, but there are many characters old and new for which he will be valuable, and authors will ask for him, and see that they get him.

Duke Ferdinand is a very much more difficult character to describe or define. He is a monster and grows more monstrous as the play proceeds, but whether his monstrosity fattens more on his self-righteous indignation over the family dishonor, or on ulterior motives concerning his sister's property, it is hard to say, but judging from Ferdinand's confederate, the cardinal, and his confidant, Bosola, very little is due to the former consideration. Robert Farquharson played the character on the very conceivable lines of a sort of medieval Tom Tulliver, and, as such, played him consistently and well. But it is difficult to believe that either the reading or the rendering was correct. To be frank, instead of making our flesh creep, this Ferdinand bored

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Feb. 12, 13, 14.—Lyceum Theatre, Rochester, N.Y.
Week of Feb. 16.—Princess Theatre, Toronto, Canada.
Week of Feb. 23.—Star Theatre, Buffalo, N.Y.
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Week Jan. 26th—Youngstown, Ohio.
Week Feb. 2nd—Columbus, Ohio.
Week Feb. 9th—Dayton, Ohio.
Week Feb. 16th—Indianapolis, Ind.

COHAN & HARRIS Present "The Royal Vagabond"

Week Jan. 4th—National Theatre, Washington, D.C.
Week Jan. 12th—Nixon Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Week Jan. 19th—Detroit Opera House, Detroit, Mich.
Week Jan. 26th—Edgemoor Opera House, Cleveland, Ohio.
Week Feb. 2nd—Empire Theatre, Syracuse, N.Y.
Week Feb. 9th—Princess Theatre, Toronto, Canada.
Week Feb. 16th—Indianapolis, Ind.

us, and it could surely not have been with such of this sort that the great Burbage and other actors thrilled their audiences for seven, and even eight nights in succession?

Of the minor characters the best was undoubtedly Carola, played by Florence Buckton, who really did give the true tragic note in her final scene. Julia, the cardinal's lady, was well played by Edith Evans. The cardinal himself was played by Ion Swinley, who, though he looked fine in his robes and spoke his lines well, did not succeed in convincing or conveying, for one moment, the craft and cunning of such a character.

We believe that Nicholas Hannen succeeded well in portraying the true idea of Antonio; a not very bright but honorable gentleman; just the sort of man that remarkable women like the duchess, tired of her courtiers' hollow brilliancy, will sometimes fall in love with. But on the whole the acting, good though it was in places and parts, did not altogether succeed in making the old play live again. The fact of the matter was that whilst most of the players had a fine sense of tragedy and pathos, they none of them, excepting perhaps Carola, had sufficient sense of horror. The scene with the madmen, for instance, though noisy, was not really horrible, and did not scare the audience any more than did the ineffective little cracks of their jailer's silly little whip. But in spite of these defects the occasion was a great one, and the Phoenix Society members are to be congratulated upon their first production of a great play by a great writer.

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Eve. 8:30

THE HOME FORUM

From Palm Springs to Seven Palms

"I was riding northward to the Oasis of Seven Palms (in the Colorado Desert). Almost before the last stunted pepper-tree outpost of Palm Springs was passed," writes J. Smeaton Chase in "California Desert Trails," "I was engulfed in the gray waste, gray not alone of sand and boulder, but also, in the main, of vegetable and animal life. Isolated bushes of creosote rose here and there above the level, enough of them merely to accent the general hue by momentary relief of glossy olive. Encelia and burro-weed made up the bulk of the plants, but by now the yellow stars of the former had burned to ashes; the latter makes little show of bloom and wears a perennial garb of gray. These dense-growing, round-topped shrubs afford the minimum relief of shade to the eye. The light is thrown back unbroken from their hemispherical surfaces, and all there is of shadow is kept for their own use as if under a close-held umbrella. Of animal life little was to be seen but scurrying lizards, themselves mostly gray, but some of ivory white. These are bony little goblins with sharp tails and a leer in the eye that comes near being devilish."

"A few late flowers were put, principally the sky-blue navarrelia, with which one slowly but surely falls in love. Large white evening primroses were still blooming under the creosotes, and here and there the daisy-like desert-star (Eremiastrium) showed like floral Pleiades. A desert willow in a dry watercourse kept a few of its frail, orchid-like blossoms and the indigo sparks of the dyeweed were plentiful, but almost lost in the wide sea of gray. A month earlier this scene would hardly have held the list of the flowerly multitude. . . . But desert color does not lie in vegetation alone. A few miles north of Palm Springs there rises a great dome of sand that for color effects I can only compare to a vast opal. I have seen it pass in a few hours from milky white, through pale chrome, gold, ochre, rose madder, royal indigo, and dusky purple, to almost black; such enchantment does this desert atmosphere work, even at no distant range. As I now passed near it the magic was as totally gone as that of Hamlet's dull firmament."

"This strip of desert, lying at the eastern approach to the San Geronimo Pass, is a veritable blowpipe and sand-blast. The heated air, rising under the sun, acts as a suction pump drawing from the coast a compensating volume, and this pass forms the main channel for the daily interchange of sea and land air, which gives the Southern California climate its peculiar quality. It is by means of this regular wind-current that the

great sand-hill has come into being. . . . On the present occasion only a harmless breeze is blowing. It was instructive to note the effect of these sand-laden winds upon vegetation and even rock. Wherever a fair-sized stone or boulder stood in the windway, some thrifty shrub, usually creosote or dalea, crouched in its shelter, growing to leeward in a long streamer, like a quickset hedge. Some of these bushes were from ten to fifteen feet long, with height and width strictly regulated by the size of their rock protector. . . . In other cases, where some hardy, low-growing shrub kept a foothold, a long dune had formed in the rear where the check to the wind allowed the sand to settle. Both hedges and dunes ran invariably to the eastward, following the course of the wind. For variety, here and there were creosotes with a grotesque look of being on stilts, the soil having been gouged away from the roots by the wind to a depth of two feet and more. Many are the quaint comparisons suggested by the postures of these wind-thrown plants. Yet more impressive are the corrugated faces of the boulders. The rocks are all of igneous kinds, but often differentiated, as geologists say; that is, not homogeneous, but made up of strata of varying degrees of hardness. Many of these bear deep-etched testimony to the sand-storms of the ages, the softer parts being chiseled away and the harder part left in bold relief."

"Partly hidden among dunes of sand bristling with a scrub of mesquite, there is an oasis and a pleasant group of palms. Its name, Seven Palms, dates from bygone decades, but there are now a score or more of palms scattered about the place. A cowboy acquaintance of mine years ago 'home-steaded' the spot, captured by the charms of a patch of dingy salt-grass, a pool of barely drinkable water, and unlimited quail, rabbits, snipe, and duck. Perhaps he had also an eye for a landscape which might move the toughest of 'punchers' to admiration. His cabin, sheds, and corral, almost lost in the jungle of arrowweed, made up the picture of a typical desert home, and three slender palms, in shadow, came upon an amethystine sunset, gave the touch of perfection which is seldom far from the commonplace."

A Holiday

The masterful wind was up and out, shouting and chasing, the lord of the morning. . . . With us it was a whole holiday. . . . Out into the brimming sun-bathed world I sped, free of lessons, free of discipline and correction, for one day at least. . . .

"What would you do," asked Charlotte presently—the book of the moment always dominating her thoughts until it was sucked dry and cast aside—"what would you do if you saw two lions in the road, one on each side, and you didn't know if they were loose or if they were chained up?"

"Do?" shouted Edward valiantly. "I should—I should—I should." His boastful accents died away into a mumble: "Dunno what I should do."

"Shouldn't do anything," I observed after consideration; and, really, it would be difficult to arrive at a wiser conclusion.

"If it came to doing," remarked Harold reflectively, "the lions would do all the doing there was to do, wouldn't they?"

"But if they were good lions," rejoined Charlotte, "they would do as they would be done by."

"Ah, but how are you to know a good lion from a bad one?" said Edward. "The books don't tell you at all, and the lions ain't marked any different."

"Why, there aren't any good lions," said Harold hastily.

"Oh, yes, there are, heaps and heaps," contradicted Edward. "Nearly all the lions in the story-books are good lions. There was Androcles"

lion, and St. Jerome's lion, and—and the Lion and the Unicorn."

"He beat the Unicorn," observed Harold dubiously, "all round the town."

"That proves he was a good lion," cried Edward triumphantly. "But the question is, how are you to tell 'em when you see 'em?"

"I should ask Martha," said Harold of the simple creed.

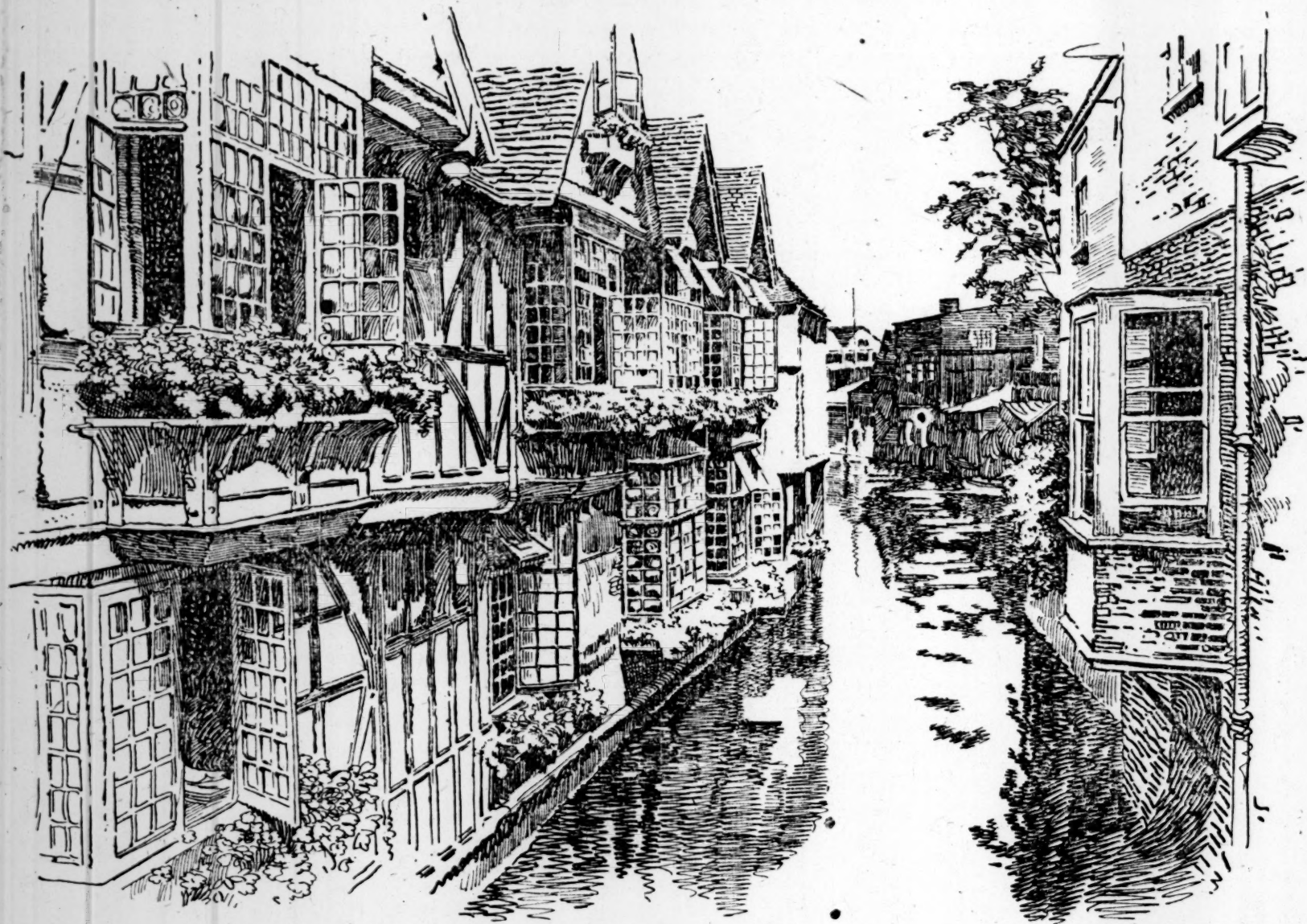
Edward snorted contemptuously, then turned to Charlotte. "Look here,"

When the Weavers Came to England

After tracing the wanderings of David Copperfield, Betsy Trotwood, the Heeps, mother and son, and Mr. Micawber through the streets of Canterbury, and seeking the little inn "by some identified as the 'Sun'—where Mr. and Mrs. Micawber put up after they had come to see if there

of the lights and shadows of things, he visits places of this kind at odd times. He has left Jean-Baptiste at work in Paris, and will stay this time with the old people, not at our house; though he has spent the better part of today in my father's workshop. . . .

At last we shall understand something of that new style of his—the Watteau style—so much relished by the fine people of Paris. He has taken it into his kind head to paint and decorate our chief salon—the room with



The "Canterbury Weavers" and branch of the River Stour, Canterbury

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

he said, "let's play at lions, anyhow, and I'll run on to that corner and be a lion—I'll be two lions, one on each side of the road—and you'll come along, and you won't know whether I'm chained up or not, and that'll be the fun!"

"No, thank you," said Charlotte firmly; "you'll be chained up till I'm quite close to you, and then you'll be loose, and you'll tear me in pieces, and make my frock all dirty. . . . I know your lions!"

"No, I won't; I swear I won't," protested Edward. "I'll be quite a new lion, this time—something you can't even imagine." And he raced off to his post. Charlotte hesitated; then she went timidly on, at each step growing less Charlotte, the mummer of a minute, and more the anxious Pilgrim of all time. The lion's wrath waxed terrible at her approach; his roaring filled the startled air. I waited until they were both thoroughly absorbed, and then I slipped through the hedge out of the trodden highway, into the vacant meadow spaces. . . . From "The Golden Age," by Kenneth Grahame.

A Fine Specimen of the Vagabond

"Could I have visited London thirty years ago, I would rather have spent an hour with Charles Lamb than with any other of its residents," wrote Alexander Smith, in "Dreamthorpe."

"He was a fine specimen of the vagabond, as I conceive him. His mind was as full of queer nooks and corners as any man's. . . . His house of Elizabeth's day, or earlier, where the rooms are cozy, albeit a little low in the roof; where dusty stained lights are falling on old oaken panelings; where every bit of furniture has a reverend flavor of antiquity; where portraits of noble men and women are hanging on the walls; and where a black-letter Chaucer with silver clasps is lying on a seat in the window. There was nothing modern about him. The garden of his thought did not flaunt in gay parterres; it resembled those that Cowley and Evelyn delighted in, with clipped trees, and shaven lawns, and stone satyrs, and dark, shadowing yews, and a sundial with a Latin motto sculptured on it, standing at the farther end. Lamb was the slave of quip and whimsey; he stuttered out puns to the detriment of all serious and improving conversation. . . . Well, in spite of these things, perhaps on account of these things, I love his memory. For love and charity ripened in that nature as peaches ripen on the wall that fronts the sun."

Overlooking the River Stour

The swallows flew in the curves of an eight
Above the river-pleam
In the wet June's last beam:
Like cross-bows animate,
The swallows flew in the curves of an eight

Above the river-pleam.
Planing up shavings made of spray,
A moor-hen darted out
From the bank thereabout,
And through the stream-shine ripped her way:

Planing up shavings made of spray,
A moor-hen darted out,
—Thomas Hardy.

might be an opening for a man of Wilkins Micawber's talents." Mr. Walter Jerrold says in "Highways and Byways in Kent," that to return again "from the fascinations of fiction to fact, mention must be made of the old house in which we have a relic of the Continental weavers who came hither in Elizabeth's time, and made Canterbury flourish anew by its manufacture of various woven stuffs. It is true that of the Walloons from the Spanish Netherlands, who first settled here, there were said to be only eighteen householders besides the children and servants, but . . . the persecution for religion still continuing abroad, the number of these refugees multiplied so exceedingly that in 1634 the number of communicants in the Walloon Church was increased to nine hundred; and there was calculated to be of these refugees in the whole kingdom five thousand two hundred and thirteen, who were employed in instructing the English in weaving silk, cotton, and woollen goods; in combing, spinning and making different kinds of yarns, worsted, crewels, etc., etc."

"At the beginning of King Charles II's reign, anno 1665, there were in Canterbury one hundred and twenty-six master weavers, their whole number here amounting to near thirteen hundred, and they employed seven hundred and fifty-nine English; so that the King thought proper to grant them a charter in 1676, by which it appears that their number here was then but little short of twenty-five hundred. Twenty years later came the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and some five thousand French Protestants are said to have come to this country. Great numbers of these came to Canterbury."

"By the end of the eighteenth century silk-weaving had largely moved to Spitalfields, and the industry had been so much affected by the improved making of printed muslins and chintzes in other places that the number of those engaged in weaving here had been greatly reduced. . . . Today the old weaving industry is represented by the many-gabled building overlooking one of the branches of the Stour, where visitors may see something of the old home-weaving still carried on, and may see a delightful old house, one of the most picturesque of its kind remaining, but so neat and well looked after with its flower-grown window-boxes as to suggest the sham medievalism of the 'Old London' exhibition of some years ago. The window-boxes give a pleasant bit of color to the view of those who pause on the bridge and look down the stream, but there are something of an anachronism. Tudor folk did not indulge in such decorative 'hints that nature lives.' Opposite the Canterbury Weavers is a house bridging the stream, and here we have one of the many ancient hospital foundations in which the city is rich, though they have mostly been rebuilt."

The Watteau Style
March 1714.
We were all—Jean-Philippe, Michelle Watteau, and ourselves—half in expectation of a visit from Antony; and today, quite suddenly, he is with us. . . . I suppose the heavy droning of the 'carillon' had smothered the sound of his footsteps, for on my turning round, when I supposed myself alone, Antony Watteau was standing near me. Constant observer as he is

the three long windows, which occupies the first floor of the house.

The room was a landmark, as we used to think, an inviolable milestone and landmark, of old Valenciennes fashion—that somber style, indulging much in contrasts of black or deep brown with white, which the Spaniards left behind them here. Doubtless their eyes had found its shadows cool and pleasant, when they shut themselves in from the cutting sunshine of their own country. But in our country, where we must needs economize not the shade but the sun, its grandiosity weighs a little on one's spirits. Well! the rough plaster we used to cover as well as might be with morsels of old figured arras-work, with mimic columns, and a quite aerial scrollwork around sunken spaces of a pale-rose stuff and certain oval openings—two over the doors, opening on each side of the great couch which faces the windows, one over the chimney-piece, and one above the buffet which forms its vis-a-vis—four spaces in all, to be filled by and with "fantasies" of the Four Seasons, painted by his own hand. He will send us from Paris armchairs of a new pattern he has devised, suitably covered, and a painted clavichord.

Our old silver candlesticks look well on the chimney-piece. . . . Only, the very walls seem to cry out: 'Not to make delicate insinuation, for a music, a conversation, nimbler than any we have known, or are likely to find here. For himself, he converses well, but very sparingly. He assures us, indeed, that the 'new style' is in truth a thing of old days, of his own old days here in Valenciennes, when, working long hours as a mason's boy, he in fancy reclothed the walls of this or that house he was employed in, with this fairy arrangement—itsself like a piece of 'chamber-music,' methinks, part answering to part; while no too treacherous note is allowed to break through the delicate harmony of white and pale red and little golden touches.'—Walter Pater's "Imaginary Portraits."

The Old Ships

I have seen old ships sail like swans asleep
Beyond the village which men still call Tyre,
With laden age, o'ercargoed, dipping deep

For Famagusta and the hidden sun
That rings black Cyprus with a lake of fire;
And all those ships were certainly so old—

Who knows how oft with squat and noisy gun.
Questioning brown slaves or Syrian oranges,

But now through friendly seas they softly run,
Painted the mid-sea blue or shore-sea green,
Still patterned with the vine and grapes in gold.

—James Elroy Flecker.

The Motive

All who have meant good work with their whole hearts have done good work. . . . Every heart that has beat strong and cheerfully has left a hopeful impulse behind it in the world, and bettered the tradition of mankind. —Robert Louis Stevenson.

"From Extremes to Intermediate"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE human mind thinks in extremes; its belief in the dualism of matter and mind is represented in every part and particle of the material universe and human experience. Heat and cold, day and night, action and reaction, loss and gain, pain and pleasure, superabundance and deficiency, leisure and overwork, everywhere testify to the absence from mortal concepts of the uniform harmony of spiritual being. These opposite extremes are the inevitable manifestation of the belief that aught exists in a state of separation from God. There is no overmuch or not enough in Principle; but mortal concepts are driven back and forth between limitation and satiety, because there is no central steadfastness in materialism. "Human concepts run in extremes; they are like the action of sickness," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 253 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "which is either an excess of action or not action enough; they are fallible; they are neither standards nor models."

All the friction of human existence arises from the wear upon each other of these opposing beliefs in mind and matter, good and evil. Something worthy is to be done, and belief of inability or limitation strives against the performance of it; a wrong is to be righted, and the belief that resort to another wrong is necessary as a means somehow frustrates or delays the righting of the original wrong; comforts are needed, and a passage through a wilderness of discomforts precedes the attainment of them. The endless clash of extremes, viewed in their material aspect, presents an interminable episode of instability and falsity. More metaphysically considered, it also indicates that everywhere is felt the pressure of the demands of Principle and that the human responds to the divine in its perpetual struggle for balance and for the even distribution of benefits. The whole battle of life, consider it from any angle that you may, is simply the endeavor to gain dominion over matter and its limitations, and this virtually amounts to an effort to prove the unreality of matter.

Arrayed at one extreme of mortal belief, certain groups essay to overcome conditions to which they object by using as a weapon that very belief in matter which is already responsible for their position. Labor may declare that, until its conception of equity shall be acceded to, "there shall not be a coal to warm at, nor a fire to sit before it"; but it finds that in resorting to the mortal belief in and fear of extremes of cold and heat, it penalizes itself, since it is impossible to invoke matter as power, without suffering the reactive consequences of holding that belief. It appeals to Caesar and goes as a prisoner to Rome. It is obliged to acknowledge that the penalties and deprivations of that abstract body, the public, are its own penalties and deprivations.

The determination that, unless and until some particular concept of justice shall be established, the people shall feel the pinch of physical discomforts, of suspense and uncertainty, is itself a product of the belief in the duality of mind and matter, good and evil. Temperature is as surely mental as is every other concept of the human mind. The extremes of cold and heat have no more reality than have the extremes of riches and poverty; and an appeal to one duet of extremes is powerless to remedy the wrongs of another pair of opposites. A man can overcome his fear of climatic extremes and find the intermediate of comfort exactly as he refuses to be enslaved by the evidence of the senses and, knowing that man lives and moves and has his being in God, proves that divine Principle is available to supply all that is necessary to the maintenance of comfort, spiritually understood. He thus deprives a material weapon of its supposed power and proves that man, in the likeness of God, is superior to the seasons exactly as he is superior to any other mortal belief of inequalities.

The struggle between the differing concepts of owner and workman, of which the occasional strike is but a passing symptom, may seem to be more far reaching in its effect upon society than are some other less articulate beliefs in material extremes; but this struggle is possible because, and is actually an expression of the general mortal belief that man is both material and spiritual, and that he is therefore divorced from Principle and subject, as a consequence, to the whole gamut of inequalities. A tyranny of labor would be as certainly an inequality of materialism as would be the dominance of capital. The war of industry is no more and no less the struggle between materialism and the spiritual idea than was that phase of Armageddon which plunged the armies of the world into carnage and horror. The power of a right idea which halted the murderous clash of arms is the power which can still successive stages of the strife of matter against Mind and reveal the universal equity of Principle. Equity is an expression of spiritual law, and is realized as men appeal to Principle, not to physical sense, for its establishment among them. Government and governed, owner and workman may alike turn to Principle, and they will find, through an understanding of it, right and coherent means of expressing that understanding in human relationships. "It is a consummation

devoutly to be wished," as Mrs. Eddy writes, "that all nations should speedily learn and practice the intermediate line of justice between the classes and masses of mankind, and thus exemplify in all things the universal equity of Christianity." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous, p. 181.)

If the workman believes that he is worthy of more hire than he receives, and if his conviction has for its basis the justice of Principle, his power to demonstrate the rightness of his claims in his realization of them will be commensurate with his reliance upon spiritual means to the end and his corresponding refusal to appeal to the physical senses; and the owner must just as certainly eventually find his substance and his heaven in the love that seeketh another's good. Without divine aid, order will not come out of the clash of extremes; but, as Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 205 and 206 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Mortals who on the shores of time learn Christian Science, and live what they learn, take rapid transit to heaven—the hinge on which have turned all revolutions, natural, civil, or religious, the former being servant to the latter, from flux to permanence, from foul to pure, from torpid to serene, from extremes to intermediate."

In Whistler's Schooldays

One picturesque incident belonging to the earliest chapter, one might say, in Whistler's life, Watts-Dunton heard from Mrs. Moulton. She and Whistler had as children lived in Pomfret, Connecticut, and attended the same school, from which they often walked home together. On a certain day Whistler had drawn a map of the United States, a marvelous map in many-colored crayons, which so far surpassed those of his classmates as to excite the envy of all. On the way home from school Mrs. Moulton, or little Louise Chandler, as she was then, began to bewail the appearance of her own map, a sorry specimen, and to praise the Whistler map. "Ah!" said the boy, "you think that's wonderful, do you? Here—take the map; I don't care anything about it. I'll bring you something tomorrow worth looking at." And without a hint as to the treasure in store, they parted, the precious map in her possession. The next morning, on the way to school, Whistler handed her a carefully wrapped package, which, upon opening it, she found to be a beautiful little painting.—"From 'The Life of Theodore Watts-Dunton,'" by Hake and Compton-Rickett.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear.  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, DEC. 30, 1919

EDITORIALS

Faith in China's Stability

ONE of the characteristic efforts of the carefully organized propaganda against China which is being carried on by Japan is that which seeks to picture China as a country hovering on the brink of chaos. China is set before the world, wherever and whenever possible, as a country so corrupt in its government, so utterly antiquated in its social and industrial systems, and, generally, so uncivilized, as to possess no hope in the future save through the strong and firm management of some strong and firm power like Japan. Through the channel of the motion picture; through inspired articles in friendly newspapers; or through foreign newspapers, bought and owned by Japanese interests, the story of "What Japan has done for China" is being told and retold. Anyone, for instance, may see for a few cents, in the picture houses of the United States, the horrors of Formosa under Chinese rule and the blessings which have come to the island under Japanese rule. True, the pictures exhibited do not show the great morphia laboratories in Formosa, carried on under government supervision for the purpose of making morphia "for the China trade"; neither do they show the daily setting forth of the motor-driven "fishing boats," carrying the drug across the Straits of Formosa to the nearest point in Fukien. But then, it would be quite as unreasonable to expect such pictures in a Formosa "film" as it would be to expect, in a similar film on Korea, the burning of a native village, or, in one on Shantung, the "examination" of native prisoners suspected of seditious practices.

In spite, however, of everything that can be said or shown along these lines in regard to China, those in any way acquainted with the Far East remain quite unshaken in their faith in China's stability. One of the firmest believers in this stability is Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, who was, until a few months ago, United States Minister in Peking. Dr. Reinsch, in a recent statement on the subject, is quite unequivocal in his asseverations. Present conditions in China, he says, warrant the utmost faith in the development and prosperity of that country. And why? Well, for many reasons; but chiefly, if the matter can be judged from the prominence which Dr. Reinsch gives to it, because China is at last "beginning at the beginning" in her great work of nation building. The Chinese, Dr. Reinsch says, have determined to devote themselves to a policy of educational and economic reconstruction for the period of at least a decade, meanwhile, striving to relegate all merely political questions to the background. The young men in the nationalist movement are committed to this policy. They realize that education is fundamental, and the improvement of educational and industrial facilities is going forward. There is a specially strong movement for the establishment of more normal and technical schools and the adaptation of manual training to Chinese needs.

In other words, the awakening of China is beginning in real earnest, and nowhere is this more clearly seen than in Japan. With Japan it is a race against time. It is immeasurably more difficult for Japan to secure control of Chinese territory today than it was ten or twelve years ago. It will be quite impossible in another decade unless, so Japan estimates the matter, the fullest possible advantage is taken of the present situation to complete her strangle hold on the country. Every possible effort is accordingly being made. It is, however, a losing game. The world is beginning to be informed on the Japanese method, and is, accordingly, paying an increasing amount of attention to such men as Dr. Reinsch. What China chiefly needs at the present moment, for instance, is capital. Japan has done her utmost to prevent capital flowing to China save in such a way as will serve the special interests of Japan. Dr. Reinsch, however, and others well informed on the situation have been urging, for some time past, that China is "a good investment," and, within the past few weeks, loans to the amount of \$30,000,000 have been made to China by British and American interests. Now Dr. Reinsch returns to the charge. In his recent statement he maintains that China is in a much better position to attract foreign capital than most countries, because she has the smallest debt and the lowest taxation of any country. He insists that the general credit of the country is excellent, and that, when the growing stability of underlying conditions and the possibilities of a nation with such tremendous resources and so small a debt are taken into consideration, a loan to China "seems to be one of the safest investments in the world."

The chief stumbling-block in the way of the foreign capitalist has, of course, for a long time, been the cleavage between the north and the south, and this difficulty has been exploited to the full in quarters where opposition to China is strongest. Dr. Reinsch places the cleavage exactly where it belongs. He maintains that it is "a superficial matter" concerning the politicians and the militarists much more than the people; that, in any event, it is being steadily lessened; and that the tendency, today, is all toward a united China. On the whole, therefore, faith in China's stability would seem to be well founded.

State Medical Schools

A STATE medical college is no more justifiable than a state theological seminary would be, in the United States. Of course any theory may have its sincere supporters. When they, however, persistently seek to have the state enforce their belief upon the public, propaganda of this sort deserves alert watching. To many, the subtly persuasive argument that the government should provide for the health of the people may seem plausible enough. What one who has not carefully considered the whole subject overlooks is that the provision is usually for the propagation of theories of disease. On deciding to estab-

lish a medical college, any state must first choose what theory as to the origin and nature of disease is to be officially approved. Since the allopathic school of medicine is dominant, its theory of disease is at once adopted to the exclusion of that of homeopathy, osteopathy, or any other system. This theory might be briefly summarized in the words of Heber's hymn:

Death rides on every passing breeze,
And lurks in every flower;
Each season has its own disease,
Its peril every hour.

Interestingly enough, the acme of allopathic knowledge before the war was to be found in Germany and Austria. The great centers of such research were Vienna and Berlin. Not only the most up-to-date serums, but the most diverse surgical instruments, were devised and manufactured in central Europe. Now it is proposed to build up in New York City a great organization which shall establish in America one of the great medical capitals of the world. Paris and London are said also to be awake to their opportunity to take the place of Berlin and Vienna in this respect. France, England, and the United States, however, had better all determine first whether the German way of studying disease may not have been one of the chief destructive elements in the whole system of Germanism.

Among the reasons which have been given for the centralization of medical study in New York City are that the Health Department there has the greatest vaccine laboratory in the country, and that there are 30,000 hospital beds in the city, more on Blackwell's Island alone than in all Vienna. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the University of Illinois advertises in its catalogue that its medical school enjoys in Chicago all the advantages of the Cook County hospital and of the morgue. The public health service of a community usually considers itself a very useful force in the rolling up of a huge snowball of medical propaganda. In fact, a new book which purports to be a manual for the use of health officers definitely advises such a course. Fortunately, however, the sunlight sooner or later melts even the strongest of snow-forts.

Now it is not in the least disrespectful to the medical profession to recall that the supposed medical knowledge of ten years ago, not to speak of previous centuries, has already been practically discarded. A physician is the first to proclaim this fact. Likewise it cannot be disrespectful to presume that the medical methods of today will very largely disappear within the next ten years. Every honest medical practitioner, like everybody else, must desire only the truth about anything. Surely, then, while doctors generally, like a Massachusetts physician, the other day, are declaring that "medicine is admittedly an inexact science," attempts to dominate the whole populace in one way or another with this "inexact science" should subside. The quoted phrase involves, of course, an essential contradiction of terms, since what is truly scientific must be demonstrably exact. No American state could afford to teach, say, Methodist theology to the exclusion of the Baptist, or any other variety. Just so, no truly democratic government can afford to stand sponsor for any one way of treating disease. And, in the last analysis, it must develop that by no means does every hour have its toxic peril.

Portugal and National Unity

THE strong and conscientious effort which the new President of Portugal is making to ameliorate the violent partisanship of Portuguese politics is deserving of all praise. Many countries suffer from too much party politics, but few, it is safe to say, suffer so much as Portugal. "So many men so many opinions" becomes, in Portugal, something very like "So many men so many parties." Here the sinking of a difference in order to secure a broader unity is regarded as ever a weakness, whilst the smallest excuse is often sufficient to bring about a new subdivision of party.

The result of all this has been that, for years past, the energy of the legislators, which should have been devoted to the task of solving the many problems with which the nation is beset, has been dissipated "in the great game." No one knows this better than the new President, Antonio Jose Almeida. Mr. Almeida is himself a veteran indeed in the political life of the country. The man who was one of the first Republican deputies to be elected to the Chamber, in the days of the monarchy; who was one of the first Republican organizers, one of the famous "conspirators," and one of the members of the first Republican Ministry, in 1910, has had ample opportunity of seeing just where this excess of partisanship is leading Portugal. And so one of Mr. Almeida's first acts on becoming President, some time ago, was to take the unusual, indeed, hitherto unheard-of course of summoning a great conference of the leaders of all the political parties, with the Prime Minister and various other prominent men, for the purpose of examining the condition of the country and considering the best means of meeting the various problems with which it was faced.

Thus, by an act of really quite remarkable political genius, Mr. Almeida afforded the Portuguese people a practical illustration of what their Parliament might and ought to be. The conference was one entirely bereft of party character. No one who attended it had any party to support or any predecided policy to advocate. Mr. Almeida managed to impart to the assembly the spirit of a great consultative body, the one aim of which was to "pool ideas" with a view to reaching a solution desirable for the country as a whole. And it was all an entire success. Removed from the political ruts, appealed to as statesmen and not as politicians, the "party leaders and prominent gentlemen" found themselves perfectly well able to agree on many things. Conciliation was abroad. Everybody expressed his willingness to cooperate with his neighbors, and a growing optimism was a characteristic of the whole gathering. "The views of all those present," declared an official communiqué, "were heard as to the progress of public affairs, and the situation of the country was appreciated by all, so that a proposition was unanimously accepted to cooperate patriotically in the settlement of the great national problems."

Such unity of effort is really all that Portugal needs,

and the fact that it has actually been attained in one instance ought to go a long way towards rendering it easier of attainment in other directions.

John Paul Jones

IN ENDURING stone, the words of John Paul Jones, the famous naval officer of the American Revolution, are to be perpetuated on the monument to be erected in Potomac Park, in the city of Washington. These words of the great Scotsman, who gave his service to the Colonies when it was decided that they should demand their independence, are quite familiar to the officers of the United States Navy of the present day, as they are printed on all reports of fitness of those officers, and have been for years. The words were spoken by John Paul Jones to the Naval Committee in September, 1775, or nearly a century and a half ago. One wonders just how much of inspiration there has been in them for officers of the rank and of the line since that day so long ago. The fighting Scotsman, history records, had earlier, perhaps in that same year, been invited, after having tendered his services, to aid the Naval Committee of Congress with information and advice.

John Paul Jones, whatever may have been said against him by his critics on both sides of the Atlantic, evidently had an exalted conception of the necessary characteristics of an American naval officer. His famous words were uttered before he had engaged in the actual fighting on sea in the war referred to, and when, possibly, his conceptions may have been somewhat visionary. But it is not recorded, so far as known, that the dauntless commander, though he was afterward branded by those against whom he fought as a pirate and freebooter, ever altered his early estimate. Here is one of the qualifications laid down by him as a first requisite of official service in the navy: "It is, by no means, enough that an officer of the navy should be a capable mariner. He must be that, of course, but also a great deal more. He should be, as well, a gentleman of liberal education, refined manner, punctilious courtesy, and the nicest sense of personal honor." There is much more to his creed, which contains specifications which have never been amended by those of the days following the time in which he was an active and potential factor in establishing the nucleus of the nation's sea forces, but the foregoing are sufficient to supply a somewhat comprehensive index to the whole.

No one feels that any defense of John Paul Jones is necessary at the present time, or that any has ever been necessary. He won distinctive medals and official commendations, both from his own country and from France, one of which, bestowed by the United States Congress, testified to his "zeal, prudence, and intrepidity." The never honor, bestowed upon him by the Nation to which he gave his services and his advice, is designed, no doubt, to be the perfect tribute.

California Holidays

JUST at the time when the thoughts of people everywhere are turned to the contemplation of holidays and the holiday season, always in more or less pleasant anticipation or retrospect, the announcement comes from sunny California of the establishment of a new and somewhat novel holiday. And this, it seems, is to be distinctively a southern California holiday, where the people who will celebrate it either have forgotten, or have never been accustomed, to think of the holiday season as it is regarded throughout most of the United States, as coming with its accompaniment of seasonal frigid weather, sleigh-bells, and skating. Holidays, too, seem almost always to be designed to celebrate or mark the anniversary of some event or occasion long past. The inclination, all too often, is to regard them as historical rather than epochal, as commemorative rather than annunciatory. But this new California festival day is to be, like so many delightful things in that land of warmth and sunshine, a thing peculiar, for it is to be an occasion set apart to mark, with merrymaking, with flower parades, and with rejoicing, the coming of springtime. So the announcement is made that, on the last Thursday in April of each year, at Santa Barbara, where the gentle waves of the Pacific lap lazily on the sandy beach, warm in the bright sunshine, the people of southern California will welcome all who come—from the Golden Gate, from the snow-bordered valleys in the northern sections of their own State, or from the lands beyond the Sierras and beyond the great sweeps of desert in the south. The day is to be designated as "La Primavera de California," Spanish words meaning springtime, or spring period.

California, as is well known, has its somewhat distinctive holidays. Its early Spanish settlers saw to it that there should be handed down many traditions, many festival days, and many historical anniversaries for their posterity and for all adopted sons and daughters of the State to observe. It cannot be said that any of these bequests have been carelessly regarded. The loyal sons and daughters of the Golden West cling tenaciously to traditions, zealously impressing upon even the stranger within the gates the propriety, if not the actual pleasure, of celebrating, with fitting pomp and attention to detail, the many anniversaries of local significance. Much happened in what is now the State of California in the days following the invasion of the territory by the Spanish missionaries, and much has happened also since the days of 1849, when people from all parts of the world made pilgrimages to the land of gold. Sentiment appears to dictate the annual observance of such events. And, to the observer who is not a participant in one of these California celebrations, it seems that the people of California are always quite in the mood to be happy, as one should be, on a holiday.

But this newest of California's festival days is not, it seems, designed to be a mere purposeless occasion. Its potential possibilities are apparently far too great to permit the day to be devoted solely to idle merrymaking. The day is, it appears, to be made one of reunion and organized social interchange. It is to have its practical, if not its utilitarian, side. One is quite inclined to conclude that Californians really never do meet without purpose. The progress made by the people of the great

State, individually and collectively, is sufficient proof that there has been unity of purpose as well as unity of action. This progress, it is safe to say, has not been the result of haphazard action, or of inaction. It would seem, too, that these various holidays have been turned to good account, and it may be assumed that the springtime festival, with its declared object of bringing about even greater unity, may be quite readily adapted to the main purpose. At any rate, one would not hesitate long in accepting an invitation to join in celebrating the California springtime holiday.

Notes and Comments

IF a person wants to get a clearer perspective of the liquor business, stripped of all its tinsel, bright lights, and camouflage, he has only to read the accounts of what has happened recently in New England following the sale of a cheap concoction at high prices to enable a few persons to make money. Undoubtedly there is in the occurrence a forcible object lesson for many who argue that liquor is harmless, but the thing especially to be remembered is that the violators of the prohibition law are to be summarily dealt with, both in law and in public opinion. The prominence given to the New England incident may lead some to magnify the whole affair, and thus it may be well to recall what Daniel C. Roper, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, recently said: "The people of the United States are observing the prohibition laws well. The law-breaking element is small, and growing smaller."

TO A HUMMING BIRD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

With wings like mist, there, hovering o'er your shrine,
By slender bill you hand, a dazzling line
Of brilliant dyes like rainbow, spotted and spread
O'er ruby throat, leg tufts, and crested head.
Ecstatic motion yours, quick, wise, and shy;
Instead of song, a sibilant whirr, a murmuring sigh.
O flitting fairy bird! O tiny type of thrift!
To nodding blossoms honey sweet fly swift.
O darting, flame-like, glistering guest!
Pursue unharmed your quest.

A WEALTH of craft romance has lain hidden in the monument of Queen Asa of Norway, mother and grandmother of kings. The discovery of the Ship has revealed the existence, in those ancient Viking days, of an art community in the wood carvers of Osberg. Judging from the quality of the specimens gathered in honor of their patron, Queen Asa, in "The Osberg Ship," she must have drawn to her court all the great artists of Scandinavia. The Viking Queen of the ninth century was unmistakably a lover of art to whom Norway and the world owe the possession of a unique art collection.

ONE of the most popular "indoor sports" in the world today is explaining why prices are high and who is responsible. Comparatively few groups of people have been denied the distinction of being responsible for the whole thing. One of the latest to be added to the list is the United States Federal Reserve Board. Professor Carver, an economist of Harvard University, recently told the American Economic Association that the Federal Reserve Board's policy of "flooding the country with money" was largely responsible for the high cost of living. If the board did "release a flood" it is only fair to recall that some experts think the idea itself has been an ark to business and the country.

THE polling test, to which two Paris papers submitted the women of a sector of the capital, has resulted in an overwhelming number of votes being cast for the Coalition, that is to say, against the "wild men" of both political extremes. The women recorded their votes at polling booths in the regular fashion. The occasion for street jibes and banter was not lost by the men of the "quartier," but the women were fully up to them, and effectively silenced their critics with the reminder that the mothers, wives, and sisters, and the widows of the men who had fought for France were every bit as fit to exercise the franchise as they were. An argument which one could wish had been trenchant enough to destroy the deep-rooted prejudice which flourishes in the lobbies of the Luxembourg and the Palais Bourbon.

THE head of a large store recently confessed that when a certain class of goods did not sell well, his best remedy was to increase the price. It was also remarked by an authority, a short time ago, that if the public would stop buying expensive goods, even for a day or two, the prices would come tumbling down. Another method, which proved quite effective, was recently adopted in the south of England, when a lady dairymaid, summoned on eighteen charges of selling butter above the maximum price fixed by the Food Controller, was found guilty and fined £10 for each offense. At the same time eight customers, who bought her butter at the excessive price were fined £2 each. If a few more examples like this were made, less might be heard about profiteering.

THE explanation of the improvement in telephony worked out by Major-General Squier, chief signal officer of the United States Army, presents the odd mental picture of a number of telephone conversations traveling independently on all sides of a telephone wire instead of a single message traveling through it. The problem has apparently been solved of sending several messages at once by means of the same wire, and this by combining the method of transmission used in sending by wireless with the use of the ordinary telephone wire, which, it appears, acts as a guide and conducts the several vocal travelers to their destination. The current, in other words, follows the wire instead of passing through it; but it must be a particular kind of current, which, until now, it has been deemed impossible to produce inexpensively enough to be of practical utility. Between New York and San Francisco it seems probable that one wire will soon be available for ten conversations. By way of variety, it is interesting to know that Major-General Squier was working on the invention before the war, and that the war interrupted and is not responsible for it.